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BOLSHEVIKI TRY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BRITISH STRIKES

Revolutionary Agents Seizing on Every Instance of Unrest to Further Their Own Ends—Police Strike Is Case in Point

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—From information obtained from an unimpeachable source, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is now in a position to amplify the story cabled yesterday of Russian money being sent to England for the express purpose of fomenting strife and effecting the overthrow of the constitutional government. Although there is little apprehension of a Bolshevik cataclysm in England, the authorities state definitely that no wide open and the secret service has been alert to note any sign of insidious propaganda.

The general malaise in the Labor world coupled with the series of strikes which have occurred have led people to suspect a Bolshevik origin, but the authorities state definitely that non-responsible British Labor leaders are implicated in the present plot. The Bolsheviks, however, have been ever ready to seize every opportunity to foment Labor unrest, and there is serious danger that malcontents in the Labor movement may unwittingly play into the hands of the revolutionaries.

Russia the Center of Propaganda

The present police strike is a case in point. No sooner did the trouble appear than it was seized upon by revolutionary agents to further their own ends. Similarly attempts have been made to cause a mutiny in certain units of the British Army, and within the last few days Scotland Yard has frustrated the plans of certain Bolshevik agents to cause an outbreak there. Russia is the center of the propaganda with which the Bolsheviks seek to impregnate all countries and Moscow is the storm center of the movement.

At the head of the movement, of course, are Lenin, Trotsky, Tchitcherine and Bela Kun, and communications are known to have passed between them and their agents in England. The vigilance of the police, however, has made intercommunication increasingly difficult, and the name of the man who before his downfall acted as Bela Kun's agent between Hungary and Switzerland and Hungary and Norway is known to the police.

A few weeks ago an urgent appeal for funds was sent by Bolshevik agents in England to a certain Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who claimed to be the representative of the Soviet Government of Russia in the United States. Last month Bela Kun received instructions from Tchitcherine to get in touch with a woman in England.

Norwegian Journalist Arrested

The man whom Bela Kun intrusted with the mission was Zachariassen, a Norwegian journalist who arrived in England a few days ago and, according to his own statement, handed a sealed package to a woman. Immediately afterward Zachariassen was arrested and at Scotland Yard made a full confession. When searched he was found to be in possession of quantities of extremist pamphlets and a large sum in English banknotes, which he declared he had got in Norway. The woman has denied receiving the money.

The police in consequence of certain information are closely investigating the source of the income and objects of certain organizations in England and have established their interest in the recent strikes.

Last night the Home Secretary, Mr. E. Shortt, was handed documents found in the possession of a Glasgow workman containing full plans for the formation of a Soviet republic in England and information relating to arms and bombs for the conspirators at Glasgow. Although, for obvious reasons, the authorities consider it inadvisable to publish all evidence in their possession, they are confident that the matter is well in hand.

VANCOUVER DOCTORS AND LIQUOR QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Local medical men will present the liquor in the quantities they see fit, limited only by their ideas of professional ethics and the regulation of the Prohibition Act which forbids more than a gallon per single prescription.

Some of the leading doctors are anxious to have nothing to do with the liquor problem in any shape whatever. Others want the amount cut down and stricter regulations provided as to prescribing, while the members of a third class find the business very lucrative and resent any attempt to dictate what they should do in the matter.

These three classes were well represented at a recent meeting of the Vancouver Medical Association. At this meeting no conclusion was reached as to the number of prescriptions any doctor should issue during a month.

BRITISH PROFITEERING COMMITTEE MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The select committee on profiteering sat in private today to consider their position in view of the government's decision to introduce a bill concerning profiteering immediately. The chairman subsequently stated that the committee agreed on the terms of an interim report which cannot, however, be published until submitted to the House of Commons. The committee then adjourned until a date to be decided by the chairman. It is the government's desire that the committee should not dissolve, but remain in being until a further course of action is decided.

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO BUDAPEST STOPPED

Mr. Hoover Orders a Suspension of All Consignments—Proclamation Issued by Archduke Joseph—National Flags Hoisted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Today's messages regarding the Budapest situation indicate that it was not the allied representatives who delegated authority to Archduke Joseph, but that they merely acquiesced in a situation brought about originally by the Budapest gendarmerie, who surrounded the building where the Bidel Cabinet was sitting and demanded its resignation on the ground that it was unrepresentative.

Archduke Joseph has now made some further ministerial appointments, mostly from the ranks of the old army officers and of the bourgeoisie and has issued a reassuring proclamation to the people which states that a transitional government will be formed shortly, after consulting with the citizens, the agricultural population, and Labor.

Meanwhile Budapest is still reported as quiet and an enthusiastic crowd demonstrated on Wednesday night before the hotel where the new ministers reside. The allied missions have consented to the hoisting of the national flags and Magyar émigrés, including Count Julius Andrássy, are looking back to Hungary from Switzerland.

The Rumanians for their part are now reported to have crossed the Danube and occupied the whole city, now that the period of grace given in their ultimatum has expired. They are also understood to have refused to receive the allied military mission with the result that the Supreme Allied Council has made strong representations to Bucharest.

The Rumanian standpoint as set forth in Paris is apparently that, as the Rumanians had to act both in self-defense and in the general interest and without any allied support, they were justified in dictating fresh terms to the enemy and that the terms so dictated merely take due account of Rumania's sacrifices and losses. The French opinion still appears inclined to agree but the American circles in Paris take the opposite view and Herbert C. Hoover has today ordered the suspension of all food consignments to Budapest on the ground that the Rumanians are carrying off foodstuffs from Hungary and has stated that no food can be sent while this continues.

The Budapest message states further that the American Government has made representations to the Rumanian Army command for the withdrawal of its armistice conditions and has threatened a stoppage of supplies to Rumania itself. The Jugo-Slavs and Tzecho-Slovaks are also understood to be protesting against the Rumanian action which threatens their own chances of securing reparation from Hungary.

Archduke Joseph's Proclamations

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—Archduke Joseph has issued a proclamation which says:

"A transitional government will be formed in a few days, after consulting with citizens, the agricultural population and Labor. Let every one in whose heart there still lives a spark of patriotism support the government with entire devotion in the present difficult position. Away with discord, with criticism and with egotism! Let there be unity, understanding and work. Let us immovably trust in a better future for the fatherland."

Yesterday he also issued a proclamation appealing to all classes to help him in his fight to completely put down anarchy and to establish order with a strong hand. It reads:

"Impelled by the imperishable love which binds me to the Hungarian people, and looking back over the common suffering of the past five years, as well as responding to the wishes which have reached me from all sides, I have taken a hand in the solution of a situation which already seems impossible.

"I cannot look on while politicians and various interests and party groups quarrel over the fate of our poor broken fatherland. Everywhere there is complete anarchy—riots in Transdanubia, a Ministry in office that has recognized no one, and a complete stoppage of the food supply threatening a catastrophe unless the Hungarian educated classes and the agricultural population establish order with a strong hand."

RETURN TO NORMAL GOVERNMENT URGED

Speakers in House of Commons Also Emphasize Need to Restore and Maintain Parliament's Authority and Liberty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Yesterday's debate in the House of Commons on the Consolidated Fund Bill was a notable one, not only for the statements it drew first from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and then from the Prime Minister, but also for the emphasis laid by one speaker after another upon a theme which is tending to become constantly a recurring one in the House nowadays, namely, the necessity for restoring and maintaining the authority and liberty of Parliament.

The subject was raised at the outset by Maj. G. C. Tyrone, a Unionist member, who, in a speech, punctuated throughout by applause, urged the government to return to the normal and constitutional methods of government by a reconstituted and responsible Cabinet. The "direct action" threat, he declared, was above all a threat to the authority of Parliament, and the government itself had been unconsciously playing into the hands of the extremists by its administration. The policy had been too much settled by royal commissions, he added, and in steering through the troubled times ahead the government must get more and more into touch with Parliament and act less through controllers and orders-in-council.

Demands for Reduction of Expense

Many speakers were found to endorse Major Tyrone's views and to couple with them demands for a drastic reduction of the existing bureaucracy and lavish expenditure, while the calls heard during the past few weeks for the Prime Minister's resumption of the leadership of the House were repeated and Lord Robert Cecil associated himself with the general trend of the debate by contending successfully with the speaker for the right of a member to question the government regarding its nationalization policy.

The Speaker first ruled that the question was one of order and then when challenged by Lord Robert, he pronounced it superfluous as the government had already promised a statement before recess. He retired from the argument, however, when Lord Robert challenged that ruling also, with the remark that it would be just like the government to announce its policy on the last day of the session and thus escape adequate discussion.

In a discussion of the budget situation the Lord Chamberlain said that the position was distinctly and seriously less favorable than was made out by the budget statement, and both sides of the account were failing to realize his expectations. After analyzing the reasons for this, he observed that they would do well if they could balance the budget next year but added that that year again would not be normal. Some future year must be the normal year.

Budget Estimate for the Year

He knew, he added, that his budget estimate for the current year would not be realized and he was beginning to wonder whether the budget could be balanced next year without new taxation. In these circumstances wise economy and drastic reductions must be the rule. His policy regarding subsidies was to terminate them wherever, and as soon as possible, and exchange must be rectified by reducing imports to necessities and increasing exports. He regarded the adverse American exchange as a danger signal, showing that at present the reverse position prevails, and he went on to announce with regret that in the last week the currency issue had considerably increased, and stated that he had just added £250,000 in Bank of England notes to the gold reserve held against currency notes.

The government was giving serious and anxious attention to a financial position, the Lord Chamberlain added, and he assured inquirers that they would not rush into nationalization or make any hazardous experiments in the hope of getting out of the difficulty. There was nothing in the situation, he concluded, beyond the Nation's power to deal with, provided they tackled it as a Nation with the same resolution, public spirit and unity, as they had faced the difficulties of the war.

Question of Ireland Raised

In addition to emphasizing the points already raised in the debate, Sir Donald Maclean, who followed, raised that of Ireland, and demanded a fresh statement of the government's policy. Mr. Lloyd George at once replied with a speech in which he agreed that the state of Ireland was not satisfactory, and that a rule of force could not be the last word. Whenever, he declared, however, some one put forward a scheme for solving the Irish question it met with the fate just encountered by The Times scheme, that is, every party in Ireland joined in condemning it.

In these circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George remarked, he thought that those were right who called on the government to put forward a scheme and carry it through, simply saying, "This is the best we can do." "I agree," he said, "that is the only thing to do and the House of Commons may depend upon it the government will not

propose to shirk its responsibility in that respect."

Turning to the demand that he should resume the leadership of the House, Mr. Lloyd George held out no prospect of its fulfillment. Not only was the present period abnormal, he said, but the work of the government had increased so enormously that it had become impossible for the Prime Minister to lead the House in the sense in which the House was led by prime ministers a generation ago, and it would be a mistake for Parliament to demand it.

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George limited that before recess he proposed to review the existing situation as it appears to him after consulting with all those able to assist him in coming to a conclusion. "I want," he said, "to present to the House of Commons and to the country what I conceive to be a picture of the present situation and the line we should take in dealing with it."

PLAN IN CHICAGO TO HOUSE NEGRO

Real Estate Men Take Steps to Form Corporation for Purpose as Aid to Solution of Problem of Race Antagonism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Steps toward formation of a large housing corporation to provide proper housing facilities for the Negroes in Chicago, as an aid in solving the race problem here, were taken by the Chicago Real Estate Board yesterday. It was voted to secure the services of Charles R. Bixby, former chief field agent of the Industrial Housing Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, to begin at once the organization of such a corporation. The real estate board is to act in conjunction with the Chicago Association of Commerce. It was also voted to form a committee to act in conjunction with a commission on the race problem to be appointed by Governor Frank O. Lowden.

Ninety per cent of the race trouble in Chicago will be solved, Mr. Bixby declared, if the housing problem is taken care of, and other speakers expressed the opinion that steps must be taken to provide suitable dwelling places for the Negro within a certain district, in order to overcome the necessity of his moving into territory now occupied by white residents. The corporation as planned would build homes and sell them to the Negroes on easy payments.

Segregation Optional

While segregation cannot be brought about by legal means the real estate men were of opinion that the Negro does not want to live with the white people, but would rather live among his own race. What he wants, declared some of the speakers, is to get out of the "pigsties" and "back yards" and have some of the modern conveniences that the white people have.

The Negro is entitled to live as well as his means will permit him, declared one speaker, and he said there are now some blocks in the Negro district where but 10 or 12 families live where thousands could be housed in up-to-date modern flat buildings of eight or ten stories if the money was forthcoming to finance such building operations.

It was suggested that though the Fourteenth Amendment does not permit forced segregation, if the "black belt" were rehabilitated the Negroes would rather live there than to move to other parts of the city and the segregation problem would solve itself.

The plan now in operation in Detroit, Michigan, or the one at Janesville, Wisconsin, will probably be adopted in Chicago. Detroit now has a \$10,000,000 corporation and it is working satisfactorily, according to Mr. Bixby, but it was not formed for the purpose of dealing with the Negro housing problem.

Walkout at Stockyards

Operations of the Chicago packers were hampered yesterday by the walkout of a large number of union employees. The reason given by the strikers was the presence of police and militia who had been placed in the stockyards on account of the race riots and the return of the Negro workmen. Representatives of the international unions, who did not authorize the strike, pleaded with the men, who are for the most part foreigners, but had no success.

Inquiry at the offices of the stockyard council brought the information that the men had gone on strike as a protest against police, deputy sheriffs, and militia in the yards. The same thing came up a short time ago and police were withdrawn. This time the question of the races enters. Officials and packers claim the police and militia were only in the streets for the protection of the Negroes.

ITALIAN MISSION DUE SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Italian dreadnaught Count di Cavour, which is bringing a mission to this country, is expected to reach Boston about Aug. 13 or 14.

STRIKING SHOPMEN RESUMING WORK

Assurances Are Accepted That an Equitable Adjustment of Wage Demands Will Be Made—Plumb Plan Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Satisfaction with the decision of President Wilson to have Walker D. Hines, Director-General of the Railroads, effect an immediate settlement of wage disputes without waiting for Congress to create a new wage board or appropriate funds for wage increases, was shown yesterday by the return to work of striking railroad shopmen in all sections of the country.

Mr. Hines also was assured that the referendum for a strike among 450,000 railroad clerks, freight handlers, station, express and steamship employees, would be canceled, and the men would await the conference between their union representatives and Mr. Hines. The situation appears generally to be clearing up, but the Railroad Administration now must consider demands for increases from every group of employees although only two groups have filed their schedules.

Until all the striking shopmen return to work, negotiations for immediate wage increases cannot begin. However, every indication pointed to normal conditions within 24 or 48 hours, and the point of chief interest now is the amount of increases which will be granted.

Government operation of the railroads, as distinguished from government ownership, is opposed by organized Labor, according to Glenn H. Plumb, who continued his testimony yesterday before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on the plan he has drawn for nationalization of the railroads. Mr. Plumb thinks government operation would have too much political in it, and prefers operation by railroad executives and employees.

Sam Rayburn, Democrat, Representative from Texas, referred to the brotherhoods' scheme as "a soviet system." "I don't know much about Russian affairs," Mr. Plumb retorted, "so I can't say as to that."

"But would you consider it fair to workers in other industries to socialize the railroads solely?" Mr. Rayburn asked.

"This plan, or modifications of it, can be applied to every industry based on government grant or monopoly," Mr. Plumb said.

A. B. Garretson, former president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and credited with a leading part in gaining the passage by Congress of the Adamson eight-hour law, said he had not heard approval among railroad workers themselves of strikes to force Congress to adopt the policy of government ownership of railroads. He indorses the Plumb plan for nationalization of the roads, but will work for peaceful means for this program.

Trains Further Cut Off

Several Through Trains on New England Lines Discontinued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Developments in the strike of the railway shopmen yesterday led to discontinuance of several through trains on the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, and to imposition by the latter line of a freight embargo on all goods except milk and food for human consumption. The Boston & Maine Railroad is accepting freight as usual, except that shippers are notified that it will be subject to delay. No suburban trains are being run on either line.

The New Haven freight embargo is effective over the entire system, including the Central New England. It does not affect the heavy traffic now on the company's rails, but is merely to prevent accumulation of traffic until the crisis has passed.

The extra fare trains to New York have been discontinued, and all parlor and dining cars have been taken off the trains, for the reason that a larger number of persons can be accommodated in coaches than in parlor cars.

Traffic over the Boston & Albany Railroad in spite of difficulties, continued normal yesterday. Local and suburban trains have not been affected on this system, although shopmen are out in Springfield and the Beacon Park roundhouse has been left greatly undermanned. The car inspectors' work is being carried on by a few employees who have not gone on strike.

Mail service is being carried on from the Boston post office to suburban stations by automobile, and the automobile service will be extended if it becomes necessary.

Request Is Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The central headquarters in Chicago which is the heart of the national railway shopmen's strike, refused President Wilson's request to return to work yesterday, and so advised striking shopmen over the country looking to it for guidance. The strike leaders last night prepared a telegram to the President. They said they would send no delegation, as men they have sent to Washington have not been heard from.

Railroad officials here yesterday claimed that men were gradually returning to work over the west. The strikers denied this, showing telegrams from various parts of the country to the effect that the men were holding firm. Railroad officials, however, said the situation "looked better."

This strike marks the first step toward one big unionism which the United States has experienced nationally. The Chicago District Council of Railroad Shopmen is a effect one big union of railroad shopmen.

JAPANESE POLICY IN KOREA BLAMED

Investigation by Peace Society Declared to Disclose Vital Misunderstandings—Cause of Recent Outbreak Is Traced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A mistaken Japanese policy is to blame for the recent revolutionary disturbances in Korea, the Japan Peace Society reports after an investigation, and a resolution has been adopted, based on reports made to the society by Gilbert Bowles, director, and Isamu Kawasaki, secretary, who visited Korea and personally investigated the causes and nature of the disturbances. The resolution in part follows:

"The recent disturbance in Korea was indeed one of the most inauspicious events which ever happened in this enlightened age, and it is most regrettable that such unfortunate calamities took place everywhere in the Korean peninsula almost 10 years after it had been annexed to Japan. Although the causes which brought about such extensive agitations are complex and diversified, it can be asserted that the real spirit in which the Korean territory was annexed has not been adequately comprehended by Koreans, and this has been one of the principal causes, while the disturbance must be partly attributed to the wrong policy taken by Japan toward Korea."

"However, it must be thoroughly understood that however efficiently the political improvement may be carried out in the future, this alone can never solve all the Japan-Korean questions. The recent agitation by the Koreans is deeply rooted in general dissatisfaction and discontent, which have long been harbored by them, and which have been inflamed by the modern thought."

"What is the reason why Korean students, who have once studied in Japan, particularly in Tokyo, turn out to be anti-Japanese, while most Japanese students who have studied in America, England, Germany or France, become pro-American, pro-English, pro-German, pro-French?"

"Cannot this fact be ascribed to the Japanese having no accurate, fundamental idea toward Koreans, in consequence of which they are apt to offend the Koreans, though it may be by an unconscious manner and not from any special motives?"

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PRESIDENT URGES LAWS TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE PRICES

Mr. Wilson Outlines Specific Legislation, but Tells Congress Only Makeshifts Are Possible Until Peace Treaty Is Ratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Addressing a joint session of Congress yesterday on the high cost of living, President Wilson urged immediate enactment of legislation to protect the consuming public from the exorbitant prices which do not result from any shortage of commodities "present or prospective," but are in large measure "artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices."

The keynote of the President's address was his insistence on the crisis through which the world is going as a result of the destruction and insecurity of four years of war, which shattered the economic life of the nations. He urged speedy ratification of the treaty of peace as the best means to establish industrial and social stability, to revive individual and national confidence, and to bring order out of chaos. Until that is done, he said, all other remedies will be no more than makeshifts.

America Must Prove Mettle

"There is no ground for some of the fearful forecasts I hear uttered about me," the President said, "but the condition of the world is unquestionably very grave and we should face it comprehensively. It is in this supreme crisis—that crisis for all mankind—that America must prove her mettle."

An important feature of the address, in view of the attitude of some of the elements of Labor, was the warning of the President that violence and disturbance of normal economic relations may prove disastrous to the Nation and that "threats and undue insistence upon the interests of a single class make settlement impossible."

"This warning against methods of 'direct action' by any group or groups of men was an appeal for the maintenance of law and order by all elements in the community and received the plaudits of the Chamber and the crowded galleries."

"I believe," said the President, "that the more extreme leaders of organized Labor will presently yield to a sober second thought and, like the great mass of their associates, think and act like true Americans."

President's Recommendations

After detailing some facts to show that in almost all cases the prices of products had been increased in the last year, despite the fact that the supplies of these products on hand are greater than they were a year ago, the President proceeded to make recommendations of means by which to tackle the problem and invited the cooperation of Congress. He urged legislation along the following lines:

1. Extension of the Lever Food Control Act both as to its scope and as to the period of time during which it shall operate. Congress, he said, has power to enact laws against hoarding, even in times of peace. The Lever law, the President declared, should take into its scope foodstuffs, fuel, and clothing, as well as food-items in which there has been profiteering on a grand and unconscionable scale. It should also have a strong punitive clause.

2. Passage of a measure by Congress comparable to the one now in force in the State of New Jersey, which limits the time during which goods may be kept in cold storage, prescribes the methods of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted time and requires that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt.

3. Enactment of a law requiring that all goods destined for interstate commerce should, where the form of package make it possible, have plainly marked on them the price paid to the producer.

Federal Corporation Licenses

4. Legislation putting all corporations doing business in interstate commerce under a federal license, with regulations to secure competitive selling and eliminate extortionate profits in the methods of marketing. Urging a more liberal appropriation for the various executive departments, the President declared that the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission could cooperate in the enforcement of the laws by publishing daily and weekly lists of prices which would give the consumer an accurate idea of the margin of profit demanded by the retailer.

In order to give the public immediate relief the President told Congress that the government would sell without profit all the surplus stocks of food and clothing in its possession and, through action by the Department of Justice, compel the stocks in private hands to be put on the market. "Combinations of producers and of traders," the President said, "have

been formed for the control of supplies and prices which are clearly in restraint of trade, and against these prosecutions will be promptly instituted and actively pushed.

Text of Message

Prices Not Justified by Shortage of Supply, President Asserts

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The President's message to Congress on the high cost of living follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is clearly my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living and to urge upon you with all the persuasive force of which I am capable the legislative measures which would be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down. The price the people of this country are paying for everything that it is necessary for them to use in order for them to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked by law. They constitute a burden on us which is the more unbearable because we know that it is willfully imposed by those who have the power and that it is not for the public good, but for their own private gain. It is to square with the actual conditions of supply and demand. Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some of them criminal, and those who employ them will be energetically proceeded against; but others have not yet been brought under the law and should be dealt with at once by legislation.

Prices Likely to Rise Further

I need not recite the particulars of this critical matter: the prices demanded and paid at the sources of supply, at the factory, in the food markets, at the shops, in the restaurants and hotels, alike in the city and in the village. They are familiar to you. They are the talk of every domestic circle and of every group of casual acquaintances even. It is a matter of familiar knowledge also that a process has set in which is likely, unless something is done, to push prices and rents and the whole cost of living higher and yet higher, in a vicious cycle to which there is no logical or natural end. With the increase in the prices of necessities of life come demands for increases in wages—demands which are justified if there be no other means of enabling men to live. Upon the increase of wages there follows close an increase in the price of products whose producers have been accorded the increase—not a proportionate increase, for the manufacturer does not content himself with that, but an increase considerably greater than the added wage cost and for which the added wage is oftentimes hardly more than an excuse. The laborers who do not get an increase in pay when they demand it are likely to strike, and the strike only makes matters worse. It checks production, if it affects the railways it prevents distribution and strips the markets, so that there is presently nothing to buy, and there is another excessive addition to prices resulting from the scarcity.

No Complete Immediate Remedy

These are facts and forces with which we have become only too familiar; but we are not justified because of our familiarity with them, or because of any hasty and shallow conclusion that they are "natural" and inevitable, in sitting idly by and letting them work their fatal results if there is anything that we can do to check, correct or reverse them. I have sought this opportunity to inform the Congress what the executive is doing by way of remedy and control, and to suggest where effective legal remedies are lacking and may be supplied. We must, I think, frankly admit that there is no complete immediate remedy to be had from legislation and executive action. The free processes of supply and demand will not operate of themselves and no legislative or executive action can force them into full and natural operation until there is peace.

World Waiting for Peace

There is now neither peace nor war. All the world is waiting—with what unnumbered fears and haunting doubts who can adequately say—waiting to know when it shall have peace and what kind of peace it will be when it comes—a peace in which each nation shall make shift for itself as it can or a peace understood and supported by the will and consent of the nations that have the purpose and the power to do and to enforce what is right. Politically, economically, socially the world is on the operating table, and it has not been possible to administer any anesthetic. It is conscious. It even watches the capital operation upon which it knows that its hope of healthful life depends. It cannot think its business out or make plans or give intelligent and provident direction to its affairs while in such a case. Where there is no peace of mind there can be no energy in endeavor. There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credits, no confident buying or systematic selling, no certain prospect of employment, no normal restoration of business, no hopeful attempt at reconstruction or the proper reassembling of the dislocated elements of enterprise until peace has been established and, so far as may be, guaranteed.

National Life Disarranged

Our national life has no doubt been less radically disturbed and dismembered than the national life of other peoples whom the war more directly affected, with all its terrible ravaging and destructive force, but it has been, nevertheless, profoundly affected and disarranged, and our industries, our credits, our productive capacity, our economic processes, are inextricably interwoven with those of other nations and peoples most intimately of all with the nations and peoples upon whom the chief burden and confusion

of the war fell and who are now most dependent upon the cooperative action of the world. We are just now shipping more goods out of our ports to foreign markets than we ever shipped before—not foodstuffs merely, but stuffs and materials of every sort—but this is no index of what our foreign sales will continue to be or of the effect the volume of our exports will have on supplies and prices. It is impossible yet to predict how far or how long foreign purchasers will be able to find the money or credit to pay for or sustain such purchases on such a scale, how soon, or to what extent foreign manufacturers can resume their former production, foreign farmers get their accustomed crops from their own fields, foreign mines resume their former output, foreign merchants set up again their old machinery of trade with the ends of the earth. All these things must remain uncertain until peace is established and the nations of the world have concerted the methods by which normal life and industry are to be restored.

Present Steps Makeshift

All that we shall do, in the meantime, to restrain profiteering and put the life of our people upon a tolerable footing will be makeshift and provisional. There can be no settled conditions here or elsewhere until the treaty of peace is signed and the world of liquidating the war has become the chief concern of our government and of the other governments of the world. Until then business will inevitably remain speculative and sway now this way and again that, with heavy losses or heavy gains as it may chance, and the consumer must take care of both the gains and the losses. There can be no peace prices so long as our whole financial and economic system is on a war basis. Europe will not, cannot recoup her capital or put her restless, distracted people to work before she knows exactly where she stands in respect of peace, and what we will do is for her the chief question, on which her quietude of mind and confidence of purpose depends. While there is any possibility that the peace terms may be changed or may be held long in abeyance or not be enforced because of divisions of opinion among the powers associated against Germany, it is idle to look for permanent relief. What we can do we should do, and should do at once. And there is a great deal that we can do, provisional though it be.

Flour Price Can Be Lowered

Wheat shipments and credits to facilitate the purchase of our wheat can and will be limited and controlled in such a way as not to raise but rather to lower the price of flour here. It is idle to look for permanent relief. What we can do we should do, and should do at once. And there is a great deal that we can do, provisional though it be.

As one way of immediate relief, surplus stocks of both food and clothing in the hands of the government will be sold and, of course, sold at price at which there is no profit. And by way of a more permanent correction of prices surplus stocks in private hands will be drawn out of storage and put upon the market. Fortunately, under the terms of the Food Control Act, the hoarding of foodstuffs can be checked and prevented, and they will be, with the greatest energy. Foodstuffs can be drawn out of storage and sold by legal action which the Department of Justice will institute wherever necessary; but so soon as the situation is systematically dealt with it is not likely that the courts will often have to be resorted to. Much of the accumulating of stocks has no doubt been due to the sort of speculation which also results from uncertainty. Great surpluses were accumulated because it was impossible to foresee what the market would disclose and dealers were determined to be ready for whatever might happen, as well as eager to reap the full advantage of rising prices. They will now see the disadvantage as well as the danger of holding off from the new process of distribution.

Economic Law Interfered With

Some very interesting and significant facts with regard to stocks on hand and the rise of prices in the face of abundance, have been disclosed by the inquirers of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor and the Federal Trade Commission. They seem to justify the statement that in the cases of many necessary commodities, means have been found to prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand. Disregarding the surplus stocks in the hands of the government, there was a greater supply of foodstuffs in this country on June 1 of this year than at the same date last year. The combined total of a number of the most important foods in dry and cold storage the excess is quite 19 per cent. And yet prices have risen. The supply of fresh eggs on hand in June of this year, for example, was greater by nearly 10 per cent than the supply on hand at the same time last year, and yet the wholesale price was 40 cents a dozen, as against 39 cents a year ago. The stock of frozen fowls had increased more than 298 per cent, and yet the price had risen also from 34½ cents per pound to 37½ cents. The supply of creamery butter had increased 129 per cent and the price from 11 to 53 cents per pound. The supply of salt beef had been augmented 3 per cent and the price had gone up from \$34 a barrel to \$36 a barrel. Canned corn had increased in stock nearly 92 per cent and had remained substantially the same in price.

Minor Declines in Price

In a few foodstuffs the prices had declined, but in nothing like the proportion in which the supply had in-

creased. For example, the stock of canned tomatoes had increased 102 per cent and yet the price had declined only 25 cents per dozen cans. In some cases there had been the usual result of an increase of price following a decrease of supply, but in almost every instance the increase of price had been disproportionate to the decrease in stock.

The Attorney-General has been making a careful study of the situation as a whole and of the laws that can be applied to better it and is convinced that, under the stimulation and temptation of exceptional circumstances, combinations of producers and combinations of traders have been formed for the control of supplies and of prices which are clearly in restraint of trade and against these prosecutions will be promptly instituted and actively pushed which will in all likelihood have a prompt corrective effect. There is reason to believe that the prices of leather, of coal, of lumber and of textiles have been materially affected by forms of concert and cooperation among the producers and marketers of these and other universally necessary commodities, which it will be possible to redress. We watchful or energetic effort will be spared to accomplish this necessary result. I trust that there will not be many cases in which prosecution will be necessary. Public action will no doubt cause many who have perhaps unwittingly adopted illegal methods to abandon them promptly and of their own motion.

Value of Publicity

And publicity can accomplish a great deal. The purchaser can often take care of himself if he knows the facts and influences he is dealing with; and purchasers are not disinclined to do anything, either singly or collectively, that may be necessary for their self-protection. The Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, and the Federal Trade Commission can do a great deal toward supplying the public, systematically and at short intervals, with information regarding the actual supply of particular commodities that is in existence and available because of hoarding and with regard to the methods of price-fixing which are being used by dealers in certain foodstuffs and other necessities. There can be little doubt that retailers are in part—sometimes in large part—responsible for exorbitant prices; and it is quite practicable for the government, through the agencies I have mentioned, to supply the public with full information as to the prices at which retailers buy and as to the cost of transportation they pay, in order that it may be known just what margin of profit they are demanding. Opinion and concerted action on the part of purchasers can probably do the rest.

Funds Are Required

That is, these agencies may perform this indispensable service provided the Congress will supply them with the necessary funds to prosecute their inquiries and keep their price lists up to date. Higher up, the appropriation committees of the houses have not always, I fear, seen the full value of these inquiries, and the departments and commissions have been very much straitened for means to render this service. That adequate funds be provided by appropriation for this purpose, and provided as promptly as possible, is one of the means of greatly ameliorating the present distressing conditions of livelihood that I have come to urge in this attempt to concert with you the best ways to serve the country in this emergency. It is one of the absolutely necessary means, underlying many others, and can be supplied at once.

There are many other ways. Existing law is inadequate. There are many perfectly legitimate methods by which the government can exercise restraint and guidance.

Let me urge, in the first place, that the present food control act should be extended both as to the period of time during which it shall remain in operation and as to the commodities to which it shall apply. Its provisions against hoarding should be made to apply not only to food but also to foodstuffs, to fuel, to clothing, and to many other commodities which are indispensable necessities of life. As it stands now it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal proclamation of peace. But I should judge that it was clearly within the constitutional power of the Congress to make similar permanent provisions and regulations with regard to all goods destined for interstate commerce and to exclude them from interstate shipment if the requirements of the law are not complied with. Some such regulation is imperatively necessary.

Penalty Is Needed

The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessities of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures. May I not call attention to the fact also that, although the present act prohibits profiteering, the prohibition is accompanied by no penalty. It is clearly in the public interest that a penalty should be provided which will be persuasive.

To the same end, I earnestly recommend, in the second place, that the Congress pass a law regulating cold storage, as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the State of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribe the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt. It would materially add to the serviceability of the law, for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means

the purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

It would serve as a useful example to the other communities of the country, as well as greatly relieve local distress, if the Congress were to regulate all such matters very fully for the District of Columbia, where its legislative authority is without limit.

Marking of Prices on Goods

I would also recommend that it be required that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case where their form or package makes it possible be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producers. Such a requirement would bear a close analogy to certain provisions of the Pure Food Act, by which it is required that certain detailed information be given on the labels of packages of foods and drugs.

And it does not seem to me that we can confine ourselves to detailed measures of this kind, if it is indeed our purpose to assume national control of the process of distribution. I take it for granted that that is our purpose and our duty. Nothing less will suffice. We need not hesitate to handle a national question in a national way. We should go beyond the measures I have suggested. We should formulate a law requiring a federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and embodying in the license, or in the conditions under which it is to be issued, specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing. Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much needed reforms in the business of interstate shipment and in the methods of corporations which are engaged in it; but for the moment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is to lower the cost of living.

May I not add that there is a bill now pending before the Congress which, if passed, would do much to stop speculation and to prevent the fraudulent methods of promotion by which our people are annually fleeced of many millions of hard-earned money. I refer to the measure proposed by the Capital Issues Committee for the control of security issues. It is a measure formulated by men who know the actual conditions of business and its adoption would serve a great and beneficent purpose.

No Ground for Fearful Forecasts

We are dealing, gentlemen of the Congress, I need hardly say, with very critical and very difficult matters. We should go forward with confidence along the road we see, but we should also seek to comprehend the whole of the scene amidst which we act. There is no ground for some of the fearful forecasts I hear uttered about me, but the condition of the world is unquestionably very grave, and we should face it soberly and bravely. The situation of our own country is exceptionally fortunate. We of all peoples can afford to keep our heads and to determine upon moderate and sensible courses of action which will insure us against the passions and distempers which are working such deep unhappiness for some of the distressed nations on the other side of the sea. But we may be involved in their distresses unless we help, and help with energy and intelligence.

The world must pay for the appalling destruction wrought by the great war, and we are part of the world. We must pay our share. For five years now the industry of all Europe has been slack and disordered. The normal crops have not been produced; the normal quantity of manufactured goods has not been turned out. Not until there are the usual crops and the usual production of manufactured goods on the other side of the Atlantic can Europe return to the former conditions; and it was upon the former conditions, not the present, that our economic relations with Europe were built up. We must face the fact that unless we help Europe to get back to her normal life and production a chaos will ensue there which will inevitably be communicated to this country.

United States Must Save Europe

For the present, it is manifest, we must quicken, not slacken, our own production. We, and we alone, now hold the world steady. Upon our steadfastness and self-possession depend the affairs of nations everywhere. It is in this supreme crisis—this crisis for all mankind—that America must prove her mettle. In the presence of a world confused, distracted, she must show herself self-possessed, self-contained, and capable of sober and effective action. She saved Europe by her action in arms; she must now save it by her action in peace. In saving Europe she will save herself, as she did upon the battlefields of the war. The calmness and capacity with which she deals with and masters the problems of peace will be the final test and proof of her place among the peoples of the world.

And, if only in our own interest, we must help the people overseas. Europe is our biggest customer. We must keep her going or thousands of our shops and scores of our mines must

close. There is no such thing as letting her go to ruin without ourselves sharing in the disaster.

In such circumstances, face to face with such tests, passion must be discarded. Passion and a disregard for the rights of others have no place in the councils of a free people. We need light, not heat, in these solemn times of self-examination and saving action. There must be no threats. Let there be only intelligent counsel, and let the best reasons win, not the strongest brute force. The world has just destroyed the arbitrary force of a military junta. It will live under no other. All that is arbitrary and coercive is in the discard. Those who seek to employ it only prepare their own destruction.

Silent Masses Are Steady

We cannot hastily and over night revolutionize all the processes of our economic life. We shall not attempt to do so. These are days of deep excitement and of extravagant speech; but with us these are things of the surface. Every one who is in real touch with the silent masses of our great people knows that the old strong fiber and steady self-control are still there, firm against violence or any distempered action that would throw their affairs into confusion. I am serenely confident that they will readily find themselves no matter what the circumstances, and that they will address themselves to the tasks of peace with the same devotion and the same stalwart preference for what is right that they displayed to the admiration of the whole world in the midst of war.

And I entertain another confident hope. I have spoken today chiefly of measures of imperative regulation and legal compulsion, of prosecutions and the sharp correction of selfish processes; and these, no doubt, are necessary. But there are other forces that we may count on besides those resident in the Department of Justice. We have just fully awakened to what has been going on and to the influences, many of them very selfish and sinister, that have been producing high prices and imposing an intolerable burden on the mass of our people. To have brought it all into the open will accomplish the greater part of the result we seek. I appeal with entire confidence to our producers, our middlemen, and our merchants to deal fairly with the people. It is their opportunity to show that they comprehend, that they intend to act justly, and that they have the public interest sincerely at heart. And I have no doubt that housekeepers all over the country, and every one who buys the things he daily stands in need of will presently exercise a greater vigilance, a more thoughtful economy, a more discriminating care as to the market in which he buys or the merchant with whom he trades than he has hitherto exercised.

Appeal to Labor

I believe, too, that the more extreme leaders of organized labor will presently yield to a sober second thought and, like the great mass of their associates, think and act like true Americans. They will see that strikes undertaken at this critical time are certain to make matters worse, not better—worse for them and for everybody else. The worst thing, the most fatal thing that can be done now is to stop or interrupt production or to interfere with the distribution of goods by the railways and the shipping of the country. We are all involved in the distressing results of the high cost of living and we must unite, not divide, to correct it. There are many things that ought to be corrected in the relations between Capital and Labor, in respect of wages and conditions of labor and other things even more far-reaching, and I, for one, am ready to go into conference about these matters with any group of my fellow countrymen who know what they are talking about and are willing to remedy existing conditions by frank counsel rather than by violent contest. No remedy is possible while men are in a temper, and there can be no settlement which does not have as its motive and standard the general interest. Threats and undue insistence upon the interest of a single class make settlement impossible. I believe, as I have hitherto had occasion to say to the Congress, that the industry and life of our people and of the world will suffer irreparable damage if employers and workmen are to go on in a perpetual contest, as antagonists. They must, on one plan or another, be effectively associated. Have we not steadfastness and self-possession and business sense enough to work out that result? Undoubtedly we have, and we shall work it out. In the meantime—now and in the days of readjustment and recuperation that are ahead of us—let us resort more and more to frank and intimate counsel and make ourselves a great and triumphant by making ourselves a united force in the life of the world. It will not then have looked to us for leadership in vain.

HUNGARIAN PAPER SUSPENDS
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—One of Hungary's best known newspapers, the Pester Lloyd, passed out of existence yesterday. It was taken over by the Soviets when they took control of Budapest and was so conducted that its editor, Mr. Josef Szil, states that he is unable to continue its publication. He announced that he would not be responsible for the articles that had appeared in it since the beginning of the Soviet régime.

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CONSIDERATION OF PALMER NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William G. Wilcox, of New York, formerly a director of the International Insurance Company, told the Senate Elections Committee yesterday that his loyalty has been unjustly questioned when A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, took over the International and other German holdings in the keeping of Maimel & Wemple, of New York. Mr. Palmer, in reply, denied that he had cast any reflections upon Mr. Wilcox's loyalty or integrity. The committee is considering Mr. Palmer's nomination.

Robert McCarter, former Attorney-General of New Jersey, and Eugene Thayer, of the Chase Securities Corporation, who had been offered an opportunity to answer statements concerning them made by Mr. Palmer, telegraphed they did not desire to appear.

SENATE COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE

General Approval of Proposals for Reducing Living Cost, but Republicans Protest Linking That With the Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republicans and Democrats for the most part agreed in commending the President's message in so far as it related to his attitude on the railroad and Labor situations and the high cost of living, but there was a sharp division of opinion on the President's statement that nothing but a temporary solution of the problem could be expected until the peace treaty was ratified.

Several Republican senators denounced the coupling of the cost of living and the ratification of the treaty of peace, and declared that delay in putting the Senate's approval on the document has nothing to do with the domestic problems of the United States.

A. J. Gronna, Republican, Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, said:

"So far as I am concerned, the President has got all the power he will ever get from the Committee on Agriculture. At a meeting this morning there seemed to be general agreement that we should repeal food control legislation rather than extend it, but if the President is going to commandeer grain at his own price just as though we were in war it probably will be better to leave the guarantee on. The President's argument that the peace treaty should be ratified I regard as a club to force favorable action by the Senate."

Other comment follows:

Arthur Capper, Republican, Senator from Kansas—I agree with the President that many commodities should be subjected to a federal licensing system, but I think we should start first with the packers. The suggestion that the price paid by the retailer should be stamped on commodities offered for sale is a good one. The capital issues provision of the President's message is particularly good. There is no doubt that in recent months millions of dollars in Liberty Bonds have been traded for worthless oil and mining stocks, and in the end the public really pays for this loss.

Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, Senator from Colorado—The President's address was temperate, timely and appropriate. If all the people, merchants, manufacturers, wage earners, producers and consumers will heed his suggestions, keep their heads, cooperate in securing better and less turbulent conditions, suppress their passions and listen to reason, we can and will pass safely through the pending crisis.

NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL
Orduña Aug. 16
Vauban Aug. 21
Carnegie Aug. 23
Orduña Sept. 16
Carnegie Sept. 23
Orduña Oct. 21
Carnegie Oct. 28

NEW YORK to CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania Sept. 3
Mauretania Sept. 29

NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON
Royal George Aug. 30
Royal George Oct. 4

NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG
Caronia Aug. 23
Caronia Sept. 18
Caronia Oct. 23

NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia Aug. 20
Saxonia Sept. 24
Saxonia Oct. 27

NEW YORK to PIRAEUS
Pannonia Aug. 28

NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Columbia Sept. 6

BOSTON to GLASGOW
Elysia Sept. 3

BOSTON to LIVERPOOL
Ikala Aug. 20

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THRACE DEFENDED BY SENATOR LODGE

To Give It to Bulgaria, the Ally of Germany, He Says. Would Be a Great Wrong—Should Be Joined to Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Charges that the American peace delegation at Paris concurred in the assignment of Thrace to Bulgaria evoked debate on the floor of the Senate yesterday. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, declaring that this disposition of Thrace was contrary to every maxim of self-determination.

"I do not believe any American understanding the Thracian question can favor handing Thrace over to Bulgaria," Senator Lodge said. "Thrace is essentially Greek and should be joined to Greece. To give it to Bulgaria, Germany's ally, seems to me a great wrong." Conditions in the Balkans and the disposition of certain countries to seize everything they can lay hands on were severely criticized by Charles Thomas, Democrat, Senator from Colorado, who declared that "the fight over boundaries is a constant menace to peace. It would seem that the position of the United States has been consistent so far as Thrace and Bulgaria are concerned, but that Italy and Greece have been playing both ends against the middle, making a division of territory among themselves satisfactory to both, provided the Peace Congress shall accept their partition of the Balkans and parts of Asia Minor."

"I regret the identification of the United States with these squabbles. No boundary settlements in the Balkans or Central Europe will make for world peace unless they be confirmed and continued by military force ready to act whenever the Allies direct. We should have foreseen these things when we went into the war. Now we are there, we cannot help ourselves. We must stay until the entire condition is cleared up by a general treaty."

I agree with the criticism of the American attitude regarding Bulgaria. We never declared war against Bulgaria, and I should prefer leaving that mess alone. The Italian and Greek delegations have sought to place the United States in a most embarrassing position."

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 1.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.
State that has refused, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

CUNARD ANCHOR

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Carnegie Aug. 23
Orduña Sept. 16
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Carnegie Oct. 28

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Saxonia Aug. 20
Saxonia Sept. 24
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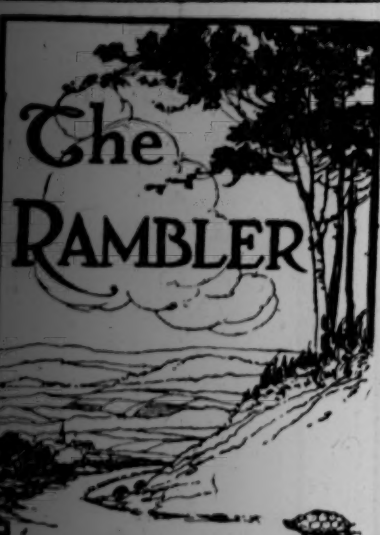
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While They Changed Horses

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The glimmers that we catch of the world are often more graphic than the careful premeditated views, and are framed in our memory like miniatures. The great artists know this well enough themselves, and savor the endless drama, giving now and then a side glance at the public to note whether or no it sees what is put before it. How much is conscious in the part of the writer and how much is simply carried in the facts themselves is a matter for the critic of literature to determine, and is outside our province as we here occupy solely with a few lines of Hazlitt's "Notes of a Journey Through France and Italy" that he made in 1824.

He crossed from Brighton to Dieppe, and after a short stay in Paris went down through Savoy, over the Mont Cenis into Italy. Observing, experiencing, and writing as ever, he descended in the diligence the southern slope of the Bourbons, and has come at its foot into the little town of Tarare, famous for the manufacture of serge and calicoes. Here the travelers had to wait for fresh horses; and Hazlitt stayed in the coupe while the grooms and stableboys were stamping about in the stalls. Up to Hazlitt comes the postilion, and asks whether Monsieur be English, as there are two English gentlemen who would be glad to see him? Through the broken windowpanes of the horseless diligence shone the sun and blew the wind, which we may be sure was whirling the dust about the little square and rattling the wooden shutters of the tailor's shop and the grocer's.

Fellow Countrymen His Diversion

The postilion beckoned to a young man in black who is standing "in anxious expectation," and immediately comes to the diligence and talks with Hazlitt, after having told him that he presumed he was from London. The young Englishman had on a pair of wooden clogs, turned up and pointed at the toes. In the manner of the country (which he recommended to me as useful for climbing the hills if ever I should come into those parts); warm worsted mittens, and had a thin, gentle, shivering aspect. The month was September, but the man in the clogs told Hazlitt that his companion and he "could not get away until spring, that there were no entertainments, that trade was flat, and that the French seemed to him very different from the English." His only means of amusement was to see such English as came through Tarare by diligence, and, Hazlitt tells us, "he stood at his own door and waved his hand with a melancholy air as we rode by."

Now, who was this young man in clogs that Hazlitt has painted for us? It can hardly be contended that there was anything Byronic about him, because the hardy's terrific heroes did not go in for woolen mittens; they may have shivered with rage or remorse of any other sound melodramatic emotion, but wear woolen mittens—never! Was this mitted, lonely, homesick, sociable young Englishman "serges and calicoes," and was he traveling for Cheerybro's? But supposing he was, he must soon have drained the calicoes to the dregs in a stay that was to last from September to spring on the ultimate slopes of the Bourbons.

You can see him, and all the more can you see him if you have ever been marooned in a small French provincial town, with its silent fronted houses, its cypress streets, its courtyards and its turreted mansion where Henri IV once slept. The windows are tight shut, the doors are tight shut, the cobblestones are smoothed, the public square is inhabited by but one reticent cat, and the notary's sign gleams dimly through its dust.

"Learned" French Then as Now

Hazlitt stayed in the coupe, but he ought to have stepped down and expanded a little more, because here was no Mr. Deuceace still less a Sir Mulberry Hawke, with a case of Mantons and a silver batterie de toilette, but a lovely young man in black, that wore mittens and found the French a different people from the English. The speculation as to this young man is of the most fascinating, as we see him looking up at Hazlitt while the wind whistles about them. Our theory is this: When the diligence had rattled away, the young man bought a local history and a French conversation book, absorbed them, and, enriched by the information, conversed with all the inhabitants; that, enchanted and won over by the knowledge of Henri IV displayed by the Monsieur Anglais, and not less by his mastery over the irregular verbs, the excellent Tararais urged him to stay and to be at the Bourbons as his native heath; that, touched by this expression of good will, the young man went back to England, arranged his affairs, bought six pairs of woolen mittens against the winter and as samples, returned to Tarare, and married the notary's daughter.

Years afterward, in the first effluence of the Second Empire, our Englishman, walking up and down the terrace of his house above the town,

would recount to a little grandson trotting at his side how his grandfather once met a fellow countryman in that very town. "Yes, Jeannot, down there in the square, in front of the Cerf d'Or," and what a delightful conversation they had together. "Thou knowest, my lad, that the English are not much different from the French."

THE FRIEND OF THE KANGAROO.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Strike through the brush till you come to the creek, then follow the kangaroo trail up the gully and you'll reach MacDougall's hut before sundown," were his instructions, and he dived quickly into the tree that bordered the forest, with that peculiar sense of freedom and joy that the Australian bush rarely fails to bring. What astonished him most was the perfect wildness of the scene. Gipsland-Victoria! He was prepared for potatoes and onions and lakes, but not for the glorious untamed jungle that now surrounded him. For a time, however, the tree gave him little leisure for contemplation. It seemed never ending. Ahead, he could see nothing but its slim white stems that reached away above his head, growing so thick that there was scarce room for his way between them. From beyond came a mysterious, subdued babel of sound like an orchestra playing, too distant for the melody to be heard. He could detect a clear tinkle, as though a tiny silver bell were constantly sounded; and now and then he could hear a regular thump, thump, thump, and this, he knew, was the kangaroo leaping in the bush. But the rest was a confused, continuous sound.

He battled on with the tree. Presently the tinkle and the whole orchestra became louder. He could see the peeling bark of a tall gum through the thicket, and in a few strides the Australian forest in all its glory burst upon him. It was a moment he could never forget. If there were mystery in the sounds that preceded it, there was deeper mystery still in this enchanting vision, that seemed more dreamlike than real. The blaze of gold from the flowering wattie, that blended with the pale green foliage of the gums and eucalypts as far as the eye could see, had taken on a richer hue of luminous bronze as the evening sun penetrated the open patches of the bush.

Feathered Ridicule

And the noise! Never was there such a shrieking and a chattering and a tinkling. From every side came the call of the bell bird, while a small group of the mossy green songsters stopped their chimes to express disapproval of the intruder in a chorus of defiant chatter. Far overhead, five immense black cockatoos flew past uttering their raucous cry, while out from the top of a great silver wattie flew a small party of blue and scarlet lorikeets, beautiful mountain parrots, more fit for a fairy-tale than reality.

The newcomer made his way to the creek, where begins the gully, with its steep ascent, and started to climb by the trail he could not miss. The thump, thump of the kangaroo fell upon his ear; they were not far away. He stopped and listened. There was a rustling in the sword grass a few feet away. Perhaps here was a kangaroo or a wallaby; he remained silent. It came closer and closer, yet glided rather than leaped. Presently a large reptile head peered out of the grass, followed by a long sinuous body and tail, full six feet from tip to tip. Instinctively the man moved, and the iguana, for such it was, glided rapidly up an old gum and remained on a branch motionless, and so completely camouflaged by its black and white patched skin that the observer could scarce believe it was there. He stepped back to observe it better, and not seeing a fallen log at his heels, fell comfortably in a dense mass of gum suckers. No sooner had he done so than the whole forest rang with peals of the merriest and most unrestrained laughter. Not all the witches of the Ingolds by legends could have raised such riotous mirth at a man's mishap. He looked around for the unmannered spectators. There they were, six of them, sitting face to face with solemn mien, head feathers erect and huge beaks agape—enjoying their evening chortle as only the kookaburra can.

Leaving the "laughing jackasses" to their mirth, he climbed the narrow trail up the steep gorge, and, after an hour's perseverance, saw a wreath of blue smoke close at hand. And there, in the wildest, the most solitary part of the wild forest, was the little cottage of MacDougall. A little low but of pine slabs it was, with pine slabs for a roof, save for a couple of pieces of galvanized iron around the slanting stove pipe that served for a chimney; and there was MacDougall himself, sitting alone on a log in front of the door, as by his side, looking straight before him down into the gully. MacDougall's glance over his shoulder at the smoke from the stove pipe alone betrayed his consciousness that the visitor had arrived. However, he would answer questions if the other bided his time for the reply. Was he lonely? No. Had a stone house yonder (jerking his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the nearest town). Preferred living in his hut among the kangaroos. Were there kangaroos about?

A sudden crackling within the undergrowth attracted the visitor's attention. A small, dark brown creature came leaping down on powerful hind legs, with such enormous strides and at such an amazing speed, that in a second or two he was out of sight. The visitor did not feel entirely satisfied that it had happened at all. Instinctively he glanced at MacDougall. "Wallaby," said the latter.

With this assurance that the little animal with the prodigious strides was a reality, the visitor inquired: "What in the world will a kangaroo do, if its smaller brother can perform those feats?" Then a volley of ter-

rific crashes, as if the trees were about to fall on their heads, caused him to rise quickly from his seat; but seeing that MacDougall was apparently oblivious to the din and was, as usual, looking fixedly before him, he slowly took his seat.

Presently MacDougall said, "Kangaroo"; and then, after a pause, "Never look where they are jumping," at the same time pointing down the trail. "Old man," quoth he. The visitor then noticed for the first time that something not many yards away, that in the dusk might have been taken for the stump of a tree, was moving. It had the graceful lines of the "old man" kangaroo, standing almost three feet taller than himself. Soon the animal was joined by a smaller one, that came in slow, gentle leaps out of the brush, followed at some distance by still another. All three glanced at the men; then, bending down, plucked with their little front paws some greenment that MacDougall had contrived to grow and proceeded to nibble it for all the world like three great squirrels. "They're eating your garden!" shouted the visitor almost involuntarily. "Ours," corrected MacDougall.

The conversation, however, did not suit the strange beasts, who were unaccustomed to social habits of the kind in that place. They suddenly reared



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Like three great squirrels"

up on their powerful hind legs and, with the "old man" leading, started off down the gully, crashing through tree and brush in leaps of 30 feet or more, disappearing in the darkness until the fainter thump announced they were far away.

As the visitor looked back on his return journey, picking his way with a hurricane lamp, he could still distinguish the motionless form of MacDougall, gazing down the gully.

MODERN MASONIC MOVEMENTS

BY DUDLEY WRIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There has just concluded the most remarkable week in the history of Freemasonry in England. England is always regarded as the center of Freemasonry; it was there, and in London, that the first Grand Lodge was born, and every other Grand Lodge in the world, whether in communion with her now or not, acknowledges England as the Mother Grand Lodge of the world.

It was therefore fitting that the Masonic celebration of peace should be held in London, and what was remarkable—or, rather, one of the remarkable items in connection with that celebration—is the fact that the date, fixed many months since, almost, and but for an accident, would have ended, and was completely synchronized with the actual signing of the peace treaty. As it happened, the Masonic celebration preceded the actual signing by exactly 24 hours.

"What went ye out for to see?" is a question that might not inappropriately have been put to any who were present at the Royal Albert Hall on Friday, June 27, 1919. Certainly not a demonstration of Masonic strength, for, although there were no vacant seats, and the hall was filled with 3500 brethren from all parts of the English-speaking world, in the words of the official program to "give thanks to Almighty God for His blessings vouchsafed to us," that vast assembly had been brought together without a single line of advertisement; the refusals of admission, their necessity being deeply deplored, had been many more than this number; and 20 times that number would have forgotten could a hall have been found for their accommodation, and an even greater number than this, had the assembly not been confined to the members of lodges conducting their proceedings in the English language, but thrown open to the lodges of the European allies as well.

A Notable Gathering

The gathering was a far more notable one than that which met in the same building in June, 1917, to celebrate the bi-centenary of the Grand Lodge of England. Then personal grief and sadness and personal and national anxiety fought a battle with Masonic rejoicing. But national thanksgiving, if not rejoicing, was now the keynote. The Grand Lodge of Ireland sent four official representatives and the Grand Lodge of Scotland seven, but there were also many others seated in the vast arena. These, however, England is accustomed not infrequently to see. It was, therefore, small cause for wonder that the heartiest possible welcome was accorded to the 50 or more representatives of Grand Lodges of the United States of America, every man renowned in England, but hitherto but a name. There were also representatives of three Grand Lodges of Canada, one of New Zealand, one of India, one of Australia, and 10 District Grand Lodges of the English Constitution with headquarters in various

parts of the world, as well as of every provincial Grand Lodge in England and Wales.

The brethren from overseas had made the journey in the full knowledge that no date for their return could be guaranteed. To many, ignorant of the nature of the ties of brotherhood which Freemasonry affords, the journey might have seemed a foolish one, but the solution of the problem is found in that one word, brotherhood.

Messages From America

Inspiring were the messages delivered by the American brethren, led off by Judge Farmer, Grand Master of New York. "Between the Grand Lodge of England and the grand lodges of the United States," he said, "now as ever, are fraternal bonds which no influence can ever rend asunder. And these bonds are typical only of the relations which exist today between the people of the Kingdom of Great Britain and the people of the government of the United States of America. Together we stood in the greatest trial in all history. Together we stood for liberty, and justice, and civilization, for the vindication of personal righteousness and free government. Together we stood for a permanent and lasting peace, and together we shall stand for an enduring and abiding friendship in all the years to come. . . . The aftermath of the war presents problems no less difficult and serious, and in the solution of them, no less than in the past, as well as in the reconstruction of the world, the Masonic fraternity takes its place. . . . In these days of the broader recognition of man's duty to man, and of the fact that man is his brother's keeper, the Masonic fraternity must be true to its faith and renew its covenant with the past. The Masonic principles must become the regular foundation for the new civilization."

Not Cousins, but Brothers

Judge Farmer was followed by F. W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, who dwelt, perhaps, more upon the historical than the exhortative. He had good reason for so doing, for, to quote his own words: "Our cherished memories go back to the day when Henry Price, in 1733, brought over a warrant as Provincial Grand Master for His Majesty's Dominions in North America, and founded regular Masonry on the other side of the Atlantic. But Henry Price brought with him more than a warrant; he brought with him the principles of Freemasonry, love of the brethren and liberty under law. Gathering about him a little band of Masons, with the immortal rite which then existed, and adding, as the years went on, those who were deemed worthy of admission into the brotherhood, Freemasonry has spread over our continent until it is now a great force; it has carried with it the principles upon which it has founded the laws of centuries, and it has engrained those principles into the political and social orders." It was, however, to that he elicited the greatest applause. "We want," he said, "to be called your American brothers and not your American cousins."

A Nonconformist Appointment

So far as the domestic portion of the proceedings was concerned, there was one appointment to honors in the craft which elicited a special meed of approbation—the appointment of a Methodist minister to the rank of past grand chaplain, the first time in the history of Freemasonry in England that an appointment had been made to that office of a minister not of the established church. There are, indeed, only two instances of Nonconformists being appointed to office in the United Grand Lodge of England. In 1887, the Rev. William Whitley, a Congregational minister, was appointed to the rank of junior grand deacon, and, in 1904, a Jewish rabbi, the Rev. Samson J. Roco, who has just celebrated his ministerial jubilee, was appointed an assistant grand director of ceremonies. The appointment of the Rev. A. T. Holden, a Methodist minister of Victoria, Australia, and Past Grand Master of that territory, to the rank of past grand chaplain, indicates a departure from a custom which might develop ultimately into a tradition, and it will be welcomed heartily by all lovers of the craft.

Much Entertainment

Much more might be written of this wonderful gathering which has cemented more closely than ever before the ties of brotherhood amongst Masons. Certainly the American brethren cannot complain of lack of employment and entertainment during the official week. The proceedings opened on the Monday with the formal welcome from the Grand Lodge executive, and, apart from the lodge meetings and dinners given every evening, there were luncheons given by the grand stewards and the motherland lodges, visits to the Masonic institutions, three in number, and the Freemasons' War Hospital and Masonic Nursing Home; visits to St. Paul's Cathedral, when they were shown over the edifice by the sub-dean, the Rev. W. P. Besley, a past grand chaplain of the English Grand Lodge; to the House of Lords, when they were, under the care of the Pro-

Grand Master, Lord Amphil; and to Hampton Court palace, when, after a lunch at the Mitre, they went over the palace and grounds.

Among the many Masonic gatherings recently, that of the Mark Benevolent Fund, which has held its Fifty-First Anniversary Festival, was a surprise to many. It is one of the least known of the Masonic charities, because its work is done by stealth, and it is supported almost, if not entirely, by brethren who have taken the Mark degree. Last year at its jubilee the collection reached the high-water total of £10,000, and it was expected that nothing approaching former years could be attempted on this occasion. Yet the sum collected was greater than at any previous festival, excepting the jubilee, and nearly £7000 was brought in, although the chairman of the festival was the Provincial Grand Master of the smallest province in the English Constitution, consisting of only four lodges.

The honors accorded to former pupils of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, so far as they are known, have just been published. They consist of one C. M. G.; one O. B. E.; one D. S. O.; 19 Military Crosses; one Distinguished Flying Cross; one Distinguished Service Cross; one Distinguished Conduct Medal; one Albert Medal, First Class; 11 Military Medals; one Meritorious Service Medal; one French Croix de Guerre with palm; two Belgian Croix de Guerre; one French Médaille Militaire; one Russian Order of St. Ann; one Russian Order of Vladimir; Seven hundred and fifty "Old Boys" joined up, 200 of whom gained commissions. Ninety-seven "Old Boys" have fallen and six of the masters, and many were mentioned in dispatches.

IN MINOR KEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Gray, all gray over steel blue seas
And the sea gulls calling—
And to the falling rain pearls of light
are rising
Upon the near-by shoals.
Where yesterday a flood of burning
sunlight
Poured its searching rays.
Now the rain in blessed coolness plays
In quiet minor chords that rest.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 874)

Solving the Express Problem

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

With reference to the so-called Capital and Labor problem as specifically applied to the express business, may I through your columns make this recommendation for the mutual benefit of employers, employees, and the public?

Express employees of today have it within their present ability to make sufficient savings out of the exorbitant operating expense to accomplish all three of these desirable results:

1. An improved and proper service, at more reasonable rates, to the very generous public which furnishes the only reason for the express companies' existence.
2. A just and liberal reward to the employees, who have admittedly been very poorly paid and whose loyal service is largely responsible for the best long-distance transportation service in the world.
3. A like return to the owners, who have also been of very valuable assistance in furnishing the service.

The recent organization of the Order of Railway Expressmen presents an unusual opportunity to express employees, and to them I recommend the appointment of a committee to reduce the innumerable small transactions which make up the express companies' enormous operating expense. The employee on the vantage ground where the logic of events first forces the necessity for such improvements and the method of their accomplishment upon his attention. An authorized committee representing the employees as a whole, with the means and facilities for properly reducing such proposals to a practical application, ready for intelligent presentation, would at once eliminate a prevalent inattention to meritorious proposals and also secure for their instigators and the employees generally a proper return for their efforts.

(Signed) R. M. NICHOLS,
10 Dwight Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, Aug. 4, 1919.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

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GENERAL CONTRACTORS

All Types of Construction Work

Let Us Advise and Serve You

ADVERTISING, A WAY TO PROSPERITY

From the Manufacturers Record

For months the United States Government urged all business men to realize that they could "sell" prosperity to the country by big, bold advertising. It urged everybody to advertise heavily; if they were already advertising, to increase their expenditures and broaden their publicity campaign; and if they were not advertising, to begin an aggressive campaign.

Never was better business advice given, never was it more fully accepted, and never was there a greater demonstration of the wisdom of such advice. Business men everywhere commenced to advertise more freely and on broader lines. Many men who had never done much advertising saw a new light and began to advertise, while old-time advertisers made larger appropriations and gave greater heed to the almost limitless power of publicity.

The result is everywhere in evidence. The confidence displayed by heavy advertising begat confidence. The optimism of advertisers created optimism, and the pessimism that had back of such holes and pulled the holes in after them—permanently buried face downward, as is the just desert of every man who becomes a pessimist in America.

Many men who at first did not see just how advertising could help their individual business, nevertheless, if broad in vision and patriotic in spirit, began to advertise, following the government's advice, and soon they felt a pride in being numbered among the business leaders who were doing their part toward bringing prosperity to the country and thus helping to destroy the seeds of bolshevism, which fructify in poverty soils and which die in soils where prosperity is flourishing.

Largely as an outcome of this splendid work, vigorously conducted by the Secretary of Labor and to whom great credit is due, every one now realizes that the country has taken the right road at the forks, and, instead of traveling toward the land of poverty and anarchy, is headed straight on the road to the land of abounding national prosperity. This glorious change is largely due to the power of advertising, which created an air of optimism; as a nation thicketh in its heart, so it is. The Nation is now thinking in terms of publicity-created prosperity, and it realizes as never before that advertising is the great power which has saved us from stagnation and unemployment, and that advertising, big, broad, and intelligent advertising, will keep the Nation traveling safely on the road of prosperity.

POLITE LETTERS TO SPEEDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The plan of writing a polite letter to autoists who have broken traffic regulations is working out well here. Since the system was started two months ago, 97 per cent of the persons to whom letters were addressed have replied saying they would agree to be more careful in the future and thanking the officials for calling the matter to their attention. With but one exception, there has never been cause for a second complaint against those notified. E. G. Marsh, secretary of the city complaint board, is handling the correspondence and during a recent two weeks wrote 40 letters daily.

RICH Gravies

THEY prevent waste because they make the meat go farther. Make yours luscious by flavoring them with plenty of the sauce with the Frenchy tang—

A-1 SAUCE

Golden Rule Pure Food Products

Save the middlemen's profits on your food products and get the best quality products. Wholesale, pure, high quality products. Shipped from our laboratories DIRECT TO YOU. Received 38 awards at Panama-Pacific Exposition. A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizens Wholesale Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"Priscilla's Minuet" (Sweetened) Cocoa Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. In 1/2 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery.

West of Mississippi River \$3.50 doz. East of Mississippi River \$3.00 doz.

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Flannel Trousers, \$12 to \$18
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255 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

FARMERS SEEK
HIGHER PRICESAbolition of Grain Corporation
and Repeal of Wheat Guar-
antee and of Food Control Act
Urged on Senate CommitteeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Farmers' organizations initiated a drive on Congress yesterday to demand higher prices for their products. This drive was opened before the Senate Committee on Agriculture immediately before the President addressed a joint session on the critical situation caused by high prices. It is evident that the move for higher price for farm products will have the support of various senators and representatives from agricultural districts.

The farmers will demand abolition of the United States Grain Corporation and repeal of the \$2.26 wheat guarantee and of the Food Control Act. This action was urged by representatives of the farmers who appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

"It will be propaganda, but it will be honest propaganda," said the chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

"It will be designed to correct the city view too frequently expressed in the newspapers."

Restrictions on grain prices are robbing the farmers of a billion dollars, the committee was told by T. C. Atkeson of the National Grange.

"We are opposed to price fixing of any kind," he declared. "If Congress would remove all limitations on prices and wipe out restrictions on imports and exports, the price of wheat would be at least \$4 or \$5."

He admitted the farmers would not go into bankruptcy this year on the \$2.26 price, although they are actually receiving an average of only \$1.50 for their wheat at country points, he declared.

"Isn't the \$2.26 price purely arbitrary and actually lower than the law of supply and demand would make it," asked A. J. Gronna, Senator from North Dakota.

"Absolutely," replied Mr. Atkeson, "and we are willing to have the guarantee taken off and risk it."

After the hearing, George W. Norris, Republican, Senator from Nebraska, announced that he would introduce a bill repealing the \$2.26 wheat price guarantee and the entire Food Control Act.

Flour Price Reductions

Dealers Held to Small Advance Over
Original Price of \$10

NEW YORK, New York—Details of the United States Grain Corporation's plan to sell flour at \$10 a barrel were made public yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director. Restrictions are placed on the price to be charged by wholesalers, jobbers and retailers.

Flour will be sold in 140-pound sacks on a basis of \$10 in the territory west of the Illinois and Indiana line and west of the Mississippi from Cairo, Illinois, to the Gulf of Mexico, not including the Pacific Coast region, and at \$10.25 in the remainder of the country. Jobbers and wholesalers must guarantee to resell to retailers at not more than 75 cents additional, and retailers are to sell at an increase of not more than \$1.25 over the wholesale prices for the original packages and must not charge more than 7 cents a pound for broken packages of any size.

Many Women Auditors

Representatives Hall Crowded to Hear
President's SpeechSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The vicinity of the Capitol looked as if a garden party were about to take place yesterday afternoon as the hour drew near for the President to address the two houses of Congress in joint session. The flowers on the west terrace were gay against the gray granite. Men and women, in summer attire, came in automobiles and on foot. Admission was by card only, and many were turned away disappointed.

Inside, for the hour, the somber chamber of the House of Representatives was brilliant. Women filled most of the seats in the galleries, and the blue, rose, yellow, and white of summer gowns and the varied flowers of many-styled hats made a bright band around the upper part of the chamber.

Mrs. Wilson wore a light blue gown and a darker hat of the same color, and Miss Margaret Wilson was dressed in cream color, with a large hat of darker tone. With them were Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe Bolling, Mr. John Randolph Bolling, and Prof. Stockton Axson.

Mr. J. J. Jussereau, who was in the next box, talked with Mrs. Wilson just before the President came in, and was reported to have said that if the President had any information about how to bring down the cost of living he wanted to take it home to his country.

On the floor, the senators occupied the first two rows of seats. Chairs had been placed in front for members of the Cabinet, but they did not come in a body, and the chairs were removed. Some of the heads of departments found vacant places in the body of the chamber, for about 200 representatives were not present.

There has been no quorum of the House present in the city until yesterday, when enough members were brought by wire to meet the requirement. In some of the seats were the

Little children of representatives. One member carried in a baby at the rear to look at the President, but when she opened her mouth to make a criticism, he put his hand over it and carried her away. It would have been interesting to hear what the baby had to say just as the President was announcing, "We are shipping more goods out of our ports to foreign markets than ever before."

"Well, he worked off his treaty stuff on us, even if he had to give up his talking trip," said a man, with some irritation, as he entered his limousine and adjusted the curtains to keep out the low afternoon sun.

"I'm wondering what effect it will have on the market," replied his wife. "I am going tomorrow morning."

What she was going to do was lost on the watchful pedestrian as the car turned the curve on the smooth asphalt and sped on its way to the northwest, where limousine owners dwell.

New York Prosecutions

Federal Proceedings to Be Begun as
Soon as Evidence Is ReadySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Earl B. Barnes, acting United States District Attorney, and Ben A. Mathews, Assistant District Attorney, have announced that criminal and forfeiture proceedings against food profiteers who are hoarding food supplies in this city are to begin as soon as sufficient evidence has been obtained.

The sections of the Lever Act under which Department of Justice agents will operate forbids hoarding by householders, consumers, manufacturers, wholesale or retail dealers and speculators of foods, feeds, fuel, and fertilizer, and also provides that the United States marshal may seize such hoarded supplies and condemn and sell them under the order of the court.

Jonathan C. Day, market commissioner, has been notified by the United States War Department that because of the many requisitions for foodstuffs, he would be unable to fill New York City orders after next week.

Ohio Milk Men Indicted

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Indictments against seven members of the Ohio Farmers Cooperative Milk Association, formerly the Northern Ohio Milk Producers Association, were returned yesterday by the county grand jury. All are charged with violating the Valentine Anti-Trust Law.

MORE ACTORS OUT
IN EQUITY STRIKEEnglish Association Instructs All
British Players to Act With
Striking Organization—Some
Theaters Use Other CastsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Both sides claimed points in the actors' strike yesterday. While three of the theaters closed by the strike on Thursday night were reopened by the managers with makeshift and understudy casts, the actors called out members of the Actors Equity Association at the Winter Garden and the New Amsterdam theaters. These did not close, but ran vaudeville acts in front of the usual choruses, in place of the principals who quit. The Century Theater began its season with "Chu Chin Chow." The actors called out members of several companies rehearsing new productions. Eight theaters remained closed, five ran without original casts, and were undisturbed.

The Actors Association of Great Britain sent a cable message instructing all English actors in this country to act with the Actors Equity Association. The report that Thomas Wise had resigned as a member of the Actors Equity Association board was denied by Frank Gillmore, secretary of the association.

"I had messages from Mr. Wise just today," said Mr. Gillmore to this office, "saying the report was false and he would stay with us. We closed the theaters we tried to close last night. The rehearsing companies called out include about 250 players. Note that some theaters will not be touched. We have no quarrel with Mr. Dillingham. He is not a member of the Producing Managers Association. Neither do we move against Rachael Crothers or Thomas Dixon or any other manager not a member."

Mr. Gillmore laughed at the report that the American Federation of Labor was ready to back the strike with \$1,000,000. The federation, as one of its officials said, is ready to throw in the strength of affiliated organizations even to the extent of asking union men and boys to boycott what they considered to be unfair theaters.

Of the houses closed Thursday, the Cohan and Harris reopened with Mr. Cohan and the stage managers and seven other substitutes in the cast, the Forty-Fourth Street Theater with several substitutes and the Selwyn with the original cast, including Holbrook Blinn. Al Johnson was asked to take Ed Wynn's place in "The Gaieties of 1919" but refused. At the New Amsterdam Theater, Eddie Cantor was out of the cast.

DECREASE IN DRUNKENNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—A decrease of almost 90 per cent in the arrests and cases in the City Court for intoxication is shown by July, 1919, as compared with July, 1917, according to records of court proceedings. During July, 1917, there were 48 cases; in July, 1918, only 15, and this year there were only five, four of which resulted from drinking Jamaica ginger.

PRESS COMMENT ON
CRISIS IN BUDAPESTDistrust Expressed of Archduke
Joseph—Figaro Says He Is a
Magyar and Hence Resolute,
Traditional Enemy of FranceSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas)—Newspapers today commented with some vigor upon the Hungarian situation. Most expressed distrust of Archduke Joseph and urged an attitude of reserve.

The Figaro says: "He is a Magyar and therefore a resolute, traditional enemy of France and this is enough to justify our mistrust and, if necessary, vigorous action by us."

The Journal expresses the opinion that the Supreme Council, "which often has been criticized for its hopeful attitude," is handling the case with desirable prudence.

The Archduke has addressed a manifesto to the Hungarian people inviting members of the Szegedin Anti-Communist Government and Hungarian statesmen to return immediately to Budapest.

Report From Vossische Zeitung

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—A report that the resignation of the short-lived Beidel Ministry at Budapest was accomplished by the use of a revolver, was printed today by the Vossische Zeitung. Mr. Dovobak, former president of the Revolutionary Government Council and Minister of Commerce under Mr. Julius Beidel, was said in this version to have been fatally shot.

General Schnitzler, the newspaper said, "ostensibly took over the Ministry of War but as Budapest was given two hours by the Rumanians to surrender its weapons, it is believed probable that his chief duty consists in quickly collecting the weapons and ammunition demanded by the Rumanians before the Allies can interfere."

The army at Budapest is able to defeat easily the allied troops should it come to a conflict."

"Pertinax" in Echo de Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Supreme Council has sent a note to the Rumanian authorities asking them to conform to the decisions of the entente and not to embarrass by previous decisions the work of the inter-allied investigating commission sent to Budapest.

The Supreme Council's warning note to Rumania, according to "Pertinax" writing in the Echo de Paris, is a call to order and Rumania seems to have decided to make concessions in form if not in fact. He says an agreement probably will be reached. He asked if the period of returns from Elba is about to begin in central Europe.

"We have never felt that our alliance would find safety in the founding of democratic states in Germany and Austria-Hungary," he adds.

"And we shall not regret the shifting of scenery in Hungary if it acts as a warning to the holders of certain illusions."

ADVANCE OF KURDS IN
ARMENIA CONTINUESSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the trouble previously reported on the southern front of the Russian Armenian Republic is developing into a serious situation. The Kurds and Tartars, who are reported to be commanded by a Turkish colonel with 30 Turkish officers, have attacked the southern border and are reported as advancing. The Armenians opposing them have little small-arm ammunition, and are considered unlikely to be capable of putting up a very good fight. A big rising in the interior of Asia Minor, fomented by Turkish officers at the head of Kurds and Tartars, is also considered possible.

MADRID TO ROME BY AIR

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An aviator, Mr. Stoppini, piloting an aeroplane from Madrid to Rome arrived here at 5:45 p. m. He left Madrid at 6 a. m. The flight was made without stop by way of the Gulf of Lyons, Marseilles, Spezia and Pisa. The aviator carried a letter from King Alfonso to King Victor Emmanuel.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO CANADA

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The Prince of Wales will land here at noon next Tuesday, according to an official announcement. The battle cruiser Renown, on which he is traveling, is expected to reach Conception Bay on Monday afternoon. Here the Prince and his suite will be transferred to the cruiser Dragon on Tuesday morning for entry into St. John's Harbor.

BOLSHEVIST CLAIM
IS CONTRADICTEDTelegram From Maj.-Gen. W. E.
Ironside Says Also Arch-
angel Front Remains QuietSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding operations in Russia a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Archangel front remains quiet and a telegram from Maj.-Gen. W. E. Ironside, commander of the anti-Bolshevist forces on that front, yesterday contradicted entirely the claim of the Bolsheviki that they have made a substantial advance. On the Murmansk front, a very successful local operation has been conducted and the effect of the morale of the local population has been very marked.

In the south, the volunteers in the Transcaucasus have had to retire behind the line of the Akhtuba River, which is the east branch of the Volga delta, but further north they are pushing on beyond Kamishin with Saratov, now less than 70 miles distant, as their possible objective. In fact General Denikin's troops are pushing on on both flanks, probably with the hope of effecting a junction with the Rumanians or the Poles on the west and the Ural Cossacks on the east.

In East Russia, the Bolshevist advance against Admiral Kolchak continues uninterrupted. In the Baltic states the Bolshevist advance along the Narva-Gatchina Railway continues slowly while east of Porkhok the Russian Northwestern Corps is pressing forward. In the Ukraine, fighting between General Petlura's troops and the Bolsheviki continues to the detriment of the latter, who have evacuated Proskurov.

An unconfirmed report states that General Grigorieff, the captor of Odessa who turned against the Bolsheviki and fought them, has been shot by one of his lieutenants.

Bolshevist Submarine Is Sunk

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Admiralty announces that a Bolshevist submarine has been sunk in the Baltic.

Control of Troops in Asia Minor

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—Pending its final decisions, the Peace Conference has given Gen. Sir George Milne control of the allied troops in western Asia Minor.

PEACE IS SIGNED
WITH AFGHANISTANSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The India Office announces that peace with Afghanistan was signed at 11 a. m. today.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Afghan peace delegates protested on their arrival for deliberations against the restrictions to which they were subjected, but when it was explained that these were normal restrictions placed on peace envoys when in a hostile country they appeared satisfied and discussions were continued.

KING GEORGE SEES
MINISTER TOLEDO

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Mr. Toledo, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, has been received by King George, according to London dispatches printed by La Nacion and La Prensa.

MORATORIUM BILL AMENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Friday)—The House of Representatives has carried an amendment to the Moratorium Bill, further extending the time for the payment of mortgages by six months.

LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP VOTED

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—(French Wireless Service)—The Swiss Federal Council has unanimously agreed to propose to the Legislative Council an additional article to the federal Constitution by which Switzerland may assume membership in the League of Nations.

CONTRADICTIONS
IN SHOE INDUSTRYDouble Prices, Sales in Europe,
and Findings of the Federal
Trade Commission of Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Many reports have appeared in the press, and many complaints have been made by citizens, that retail shoe prices vary widely in different stores for the same grade of shoes. Recently a prominent Washington, District of Columbia, resident informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had found in Baltimore, Maryland, at \$9, shoes of exactly the same type that a Washington dealer priced at \$15. The Boston News Bureau has published several stories of the same nature.

The finding of the Federal Trade Commission that underlying economic conditions do not justify the present high shoe prices, and the discovery by the congressional committee investigating the conduct of the war that 350,000 pairs of army shoes had been sold in Belgium at very low prices, when reports were being sent abroad here that there would be a shoe shortage in the fall, have excited much comment. Another item of evidence as to conditions in the shoe industry, at present, is the following New York World editorial, entitled "Cheap Shoes—For Export," based upon an advertisement in a current shoe trade publication:

"A day or two after the published threat of still another jump in the price of shoes, an advertisement appeared in the Journal of Commerce of 300,000 pairs of men's arctic and 170,000 pairs of men's shoes. 'Ready to ship at once direct from our own factories,' for export, at prices that excite curiosity."

There were, for instance, 59,000 pairs of men's work shoes at \$3, "made two full soles, solid leather insoles, and counter, solid light heels." Other work shoes are offered at \$2.25, \$2.35, \$1.80, and \$2.50. The highest price quoted is \$5.75 a pair for "men's gunmetal calf high-grade shoes." The fair sex is not forgotten; two of the 12 items provide it with kid welt shoes at \$3.25 and "welt oxford and high shoes" at \$1.75 a pair.

"After all possible allowances are made for retail risk and profit there remains between these export prices and those the American public is forced to pay a gap too wide to be filled by any excuse of trade necessity."

Profiteering in Shoes

Manufacturers Admit the Fact and
Want It Traced Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representatives of the shoe-retailing and shoe-manufacturing interests of eastern Massachusetts have issued statements, with reference to the Federal Trade Commission's report on shoe prices, in which they declare their readiness to cooperate in a thorough investigation of the industry, provided it begins with the hides at the time they are taken from the cattle.

Calfskins, they say, now cost almost four times as much as formerly, the increase having been from about 40 cents to \$1.50 a foot. Charles F. Cotton, president of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association, which includes the principal manufacturers of that city, says that the association's

members are generally convinced that there has been profiteering in the shoe and leather business, although they make no charges. "Let a commission of experts trace the business back to the source and see what they find," is his comment.

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, declares that many of the packers and others have taken advantage of the demand to make prices more than double the maximum fixed by the government during war time. Speculation, he declared, has had a very bad effect on the market, and he recommended resumption of government control as a means of stabilizing the market.

"While the advances in labor in the shoe and leather industry have been very large they have not kept pace with the increase in prices," Mr. Jones admits, disposing of the claims by certain persons that labor costs have forced prices up. "Shoes that the manufacturer now sells for \$5 more than he received for the same grade five years ago, cost only \$1 more for labor."

Hollis B. Scates, president of the Massachusetts Retail Shoe Merchants Association, places most of the blame for high prices on the skyrocketing of skins and hides.

WAGES ARE RAISED,
BUT NOT THE FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Another voluntary increase of 7 cents an hour has been given to motormen and conductors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The new scale went into effect on Thursday.

The action was taken in accordance with the terms of the cooperative plan of 1918 and brings the hourly wage of elevated motormen and conductors to 61 cents and of surface line motormen and conductors to 58 cents.

In making the announcement the management stated that adjustments on an upward scale will be made in the wages of employees in other departments, the total increase amounting to it is approximated, about \$2,000,000 a year.

The company does not expect to ask for any increase in the fare rate. It takes the view that better conditions and cheap travel will provide the revenue for wage increases.

RENT PROFITEERING INQUIRY

PORTLAND, Maine—An investigation of alleged rent profiteering was begun yesterday by District Attorney John F. A. Merrill, on receipt of complaints from tenants of an apartment house on Park Avenue and of orders from A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, to investigate and prosecute all cases contributing to the high cost of living. The tenants complained they were notified on July 31 that they must pay \$50 a month and take a year's lease or vacate within 30 days after Aug. 7. In a number of cases this was said to have been an increase of \$15 within five months.

SPRINGFIELD POLICE ASK RAISE

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A demand, signed by every member of the police force, for a salary increase of \$1 a day will be sent to the next meeting of the City Council. The step is taken with the approval of the police commission. The patrolmen now receive \$4.11 a day, but a war bonus of \$200 a year will automatically be eliminated Dec. 1. There are about 150 men on the force.

NEW MILITARY
PLAN IS OPPOSEDGen. Peyton C. March States His
Objections to Bill "Prepared
Overseas," Saying It Would
Set Up a Bureaucracy

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Opposition to a bill which he said had been prepared overseas, and which proposes that appointments to the army general staff be permanent, was voiced yesterday before the Senate Military Sub-Committee by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff. He said the result of the measure would be to set up a military bureaucracy, and expressed the hope that the committee would oppose it, adding that it would be "strongly pressed."

War Department proposals that members of the general staff be required to return to the command of troops after serving four years, were endorsed by General March, who said the establishment of a bureaucracy was a thing to be avoided.

General March said that under the department's plans substantially the same proportion between the personnel of the air service and the peace army would be maintained as there was at the time of the signing of the armistice.

While recognizing the great field of work which lies ahead of the air service, and admitting its urgent needs for proper development," he said, "the war plans division does not believe that special consideration should be accorded to the service in making a reapportionment at the expense of the other arms."

Referring to the proposed consolidation of the chemical warfare service with the engineers' department, he said the department was opposed to the use of poisonous gas and believed chemical warfare should be abolished.

George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, Senator from Oregon, disagreed as to abolishing chemical warfare, saying that more than 30 per cent of the American casualties in the great war were caused by gas.

General March said he favored keeping up the study of gas. Establishment of a separate department of aeronautics was opposed by General March, who said it would be unfortunate to take from the War Department control over military aviators.

DEPUTIES SUSTAIN
MEXICO CITY STATUS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The Chamber of Deputies has rejected by a vote of 136 to 20 a proposal submitted by the executive branch of the government depriving Mexico City of its status as an independent municipality and placing it under the federal government. Claims for damages inflicted during the Mexican revolution totaled 21,500,000 pesos on Aug. 2. This amount does not include American, British and French claims, which have not been filed.

BUILDINGS AS WAR MEMORIALS

NEW YORK, New York—Plans to erect war memorials in the form of buildings to be used as social centers have been decided upon by 236 cities, towns and villages in the United States, according to figures made public yesterday by the War Camp Community Service.



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BOSTON

COLOMBIAN TREATY DELAY APPROVED

Secretary Lansing Indorses the Action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Oil Interests State Their Grievances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, yesterday conferred with Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the Colombian treaty. The result of the conference was not disclosed, but it is known that the Secretary of State approved of withdrawing the treaty, pending investigation and the safeguarding of American rights in Colombia.

The State Department has furnished the Foreign Relations Committee with such information as it possesses regarding the Colombian oil decrees, and they are regarded as confiscatory in character and based on the Carranza theory in Mexico, against which all the powers concerned have protested.

Allegations Formulated

Two reasons for the decree were assigned by Americans with oil interests in Colombia.

1. The Colombian Government was about to enter into a gigantic deal with the Pearson Syndicate, a British concern, giving that company a practical monopoly of the oil fields which had been discovered, explored, and developed by Americans, who had furnished the money for the work.

2. The Tropical Oil Company, a Pittsburgh concern, was having trouble with the land owners regarding leases, and wanted a blanket protection from the Colombian Government. An exhaustive report made by a Mr. Manning is also said to have disclosed the fact that an Anglo-Colombian corporation had agreed to loan to the Colombian Government \$1,000,000 in return for a blanket petroleum concession.

Several protests were made, and the Colombian Government stated that the provisions of the decree would be suspended pending legislation, but it developed that this did not alter the decree that all the petroleum deposits were owned by the government, and that the surface owner had no authority to execute a petroleum lease. There are two extensive leases on petroleum lands in Colombia owned by American companies. The Demare lease covers about 2,600,000 acres, and the Barco lease about 500,000 acres.

Concessions Held Up

In 1913, Lord Murray went to Colombia and tried to get a big concession for Lord Cowdry. The Colombian Congress was ready to grant the concession, but finally refused on the advice of Secretary of State Bryan, who showed a friendly attitude toward negotiating a treaty providing for the payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia for Panama Canal rights and the French canal concession. Secretary Bryan also made it clear that if the concession were granted, Colombia could not hope for his support.

Subsequently American concerns, invited by Colombia, acquired all rights by purchase and lease, conforming in every particular to the laws of Colombia. The American companies spent vast sums of money in developing the industry in Colombia, from which the country gained great advantages and a ever-increasing wealth.

It is now planned to insist on including an additional clause in the treaty under consideration, providing against the confiscation by Colombia of the properties of American citizens acquired under Colombian laws.

PRESIDENT TINOCO ASKS TRAVEL PERMIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Tinoco has asked permission of the Costa Rican Congress to leave the country, according to information received at the State Department. Whether he contemplates flight because of the revolutionary movements against his government or desires to visit abroad on official or personal business was not made clear.

An Associated Press dispatch from San Juan, del Sur, Nicaragua, said it was rumored there that Mr. Tinoco had abandoned his office.

PUNISHMENT OF LYNCHERS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has telegraphed Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia, asking what authorities of that State are doing to apprehend and punish the men who, at Cochran, recently lynched a Negro, charged with having made remarks about the Chicago race riots.

GENERAL BERENGUER RETURNS TO MADRID

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, has suddenly returned from Tetuan to Madrid. Though much secrecy is observed he has undoubtedly rushed home to impress upon the new War Minister and the new government generally the futility of the Spanish operations on the present lines, and the necessity for a huge increase in the supply of troops and material.

It is believed that the government

DEFENSE LEAGUE SPEAKS FOR CHINA

Reasons Given Why She Will Not Submit to Shantung Decision—Japan Claimed to Have No Right to Kiaochow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reasons why China will not submit to the Shantung decision, why Germany has nothing to renounce, why Kiaochow is Chinese territory, and why Japan has no right to it, why America should reject the Shantung clause in the peace treaty, and why the present settlement should be reconsidered, have been prepared and issued by representatives of the Chinese National Defense League, the Chinese Student

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Has Congress truckled? A vote was taken on that question yesterday, and it was announced in the affirmative.

Soon after the House convened, Thomas L. Blanton, Representative from Texas, took the floor on a question of personal privilege, asserting that William J. Burke, Representative from Pennsylvania, had accused him on the floor last Saturday of false statements, and that that accusation had gone into the Congressional Record, and that it had been reported in a newspaper of Ft. Worth, Texas.

Taking advantage of his personal privilege, Mr. Blanton reattacked the organized employees of the railroads and the government for yielding to their demands, as he had done on Saturday.

"Congress has truckled," he declared. "I may be guilty of lese majesty, but I assert that Congress has truckled in the past and—"

Otis Wingo, Representative from Arkansas, here interposed a point of order, and asked that the words of the Representative from Texas be taken down. They were accordingly transcribed and read to the House. Mr. Blanton offered to withdraw the words, but Mr. Wingo objecting, he could not get unanimous consent. A motion to strike out was lost, the vote being 70 to 90, and the yeas and nays being called for, it was again lost, the vote being 82 for, to 135 against.

Party lines broke down completely, most of Mr. Blanton's fellow Democrats voting to strike out his remarks, but a considerable number voting with the majority of the Republicans and Mr. Blanton to retain them, which seemed to indicate approval of Mr. Blanton's accusation that "Congress had truckled."

Percy E. Quin, Representative of Mississippi, tried to read a definition of "truckle" from the dictionary, but was unsuccessful.

Mr. Burke replied to Mr. Blanton, reiterating that he made a false statement. Mr. Blanton appealed to the Speaker for protection and Mr. Burke was persuaded reluctantly to change "false" to "incorrect," for the satisfaction of Mr. Blanton.

NEW YORK STUDY
OF TRANSIT REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The City Club has notified Louis Nixon, public service commissioner, that while it favors most of his proposal for transit reforms, it does not approve of increased fares. In the club's letter, the president, Nelson S. Spencer, wrote in part: "It seems reasonably clear from the Boston experience that an increase in fare disproportionately decreases traffic, and does not secure a sufficient increase in revenue and offer a practical solution. We desire to call to your attention two suggestions we made of reducing operating costs, namely (a) to cancel paving and special fares; (b) to permit the discontinuance of certain lines or parts of lines, and the reduction of service on other lines."

BURLESON RATES DECLARED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Burleson metered telephone rates for Detroit and the Burleson rates throughout Michigan ceased to be effective on Aug. 1, according to a statement issued by the Public Utilities Commission of Michigan. Old flat rates are not re-established, however, the commission announcing that new temporary rates for the entire State will be issued on Aug. 15, to be effective from Aug. 1, until a thorough investigation of the telephone situation can be made and a permanent schedule put into effect.

GUARD ASSOCIATION HAS MILITARY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In place of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, which it considers to be an attempt to foist conscription upon the country in the guise of universal service, the National Guard Association of the United States, now in session here, has prepared its own military plan, which is described as a constructive and feasible solution of the military problem.

POSTAL MEN ASK INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Local post office employees have presented demands to the postmaster asking for an increase in wages, the minimum to be \$1800 a year and the maximum \$2400. The present wage is \$800 to \$1200, with a \$200 bonus. Employees ask to have the bonus dropped and desire a straight salary.

DEFENSE LEAGUE SPEAKS FOR CHINA

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Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking
Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

Alliance, the Chinese students of George Washington University, the Chinese Welfare Society of California, and the Chinese Patriotic Committee of New York City.

This statement of China's claim for the immediate and unconditional return of the Kiaochow territory reads: "1. China will not submit, because—"
"2. People's resentment to the Japanese occupation of Shantung is so strong that the Chinese Government can have no choice but to follow the public opinion. This is evidenced by the nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods, the nation-wide strikes, the persistent demand of punishing the pro-Japanese officials, and the temporary suspension of almost all the schools as a result of the students' agitation."

"(b) Not only is China's stand firm at home, but also are her delegates at Paris, who have repeatedly expressed their determination not to sign. The consensus of opinion—and such opinion is well warranted—of the Chinese in this country is that these delegates will not sign even if they are so instructed by the Peking Government acting under Japanese pressure (if there will be any)."

Lease Reverts to China

"2. Germany has nothing to renounce, because—"
"(a) Kiaochow was leased, but not ceded, to Germany by the Lease Convention of March 6, 1898, and as a lease, the territory has reverted to China, as a matter of law, by her declaration of war against Germany, that all treaties, agreements and conventions, heretofore concluded between China and Germany were abrogated by the existence of war between them."

"(b) Besides, by the same Lease Convention, I commented upon, Germany is expressly prohibited from subletting the leased territory to any third power (Article V)."

"(c) In regard to the Kiaochow-Tsinfu Railway, the right is expressly reserved to China in the railway agreement of March 21, 1900, to buy the line back, implying a prohibition against transfer to a third party."

"3. Kiaochow is Chinese territory, because—"

"(a) Article I of the Lease Convention, March 6, 1898, declares that China reserves herself 'all rights of sovereignty' over the territory."

"(b) The leasehold has already reverted to the territorial sovereign by China's declaration of war against Germany."

Treaty Signed Under Duress

"4. Japan has no right to claim Kiaochow, because—"

"(a) She has no right to acquire any territory of an ally."

"(b) She can only base her claim, if any, on the China-Japanese Treaty of May 25, 1915, which is no longer valid, for China signed it under conditions which have since changed. In 1915, she was then a neutral and as such she would have no place at the peace table and therefore she had to consent to any settlement with regard to Kiaochow that Japan might make with Germany. Now China is an ally in the war; she has a voice at the Paris conference, and she can settle the Kiaochow question with the Allies and Germany directly. Therefore the treaty of 1915 can no longer bind China."

"5. America should reject the Shantung clauses in the present peace pact, because—"

"(a) Kiaochow is one of the most important commercial ports in North China. If Japan controls it, the example of Manchuria would be repeated and the door for equal commercial opportunities would be closed to other nations by Japan. This would be against the principle of the Open Door."

"(b) Kiaochow is the only ice-free port in the Yellow Sea which is free from foreign influences, so it must be

PACIFIC FLEET PASSES IN REVIEW

Guns Boom Off San Diego in Honor of Secretary of Navy and Commanders—City Entertains the Officers and Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—It was a spectacular scene when the Pacific fleet, the greatest armada which has ever ridden the waters of this sea, passed in review before Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and his party, then steamed on into the harbor. The torpedo-boat destroyer Chauncey carried the Secretary to the Montana, which boomed out the regulation salute of 19 guns as Mr. Daniels stepped aboard. Then, led by the New Mexico, flying the four-starred pennant of Admiral Rodman, the super-dreadnaughts filed past—the Mississippi, Wyoming, Arkansas, New York and Texas—each vessel duplicating the salute. The Montana responded with 17 guns in honor of Admiral Rodman and 13 for Rear Admiral Coker, commander of battleship division No. 6.

Following the squadron of super-dreadnaughts, steamed in single column formation the battleship cruisers and destroyers, headed by the battleship Georgia, the flagship of Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker. Directly astern of the Georgia was the warship Vermont. Then came the scout cruiser Birmingham, flying the pennant of Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, commander of destroyer squadron No. 4.

Bringing up the rear was the tender Prairie and 24 torpedo-boat destroyers. The New Mexico, with its company of super-dreadnaughts, kept its northerly course to a point about a mile south of the harbor entrance, where they dropped anchor. The other vessels swung away slightly to the westward, then turned into the harbor and made their way to their assigned anchorages.

Secretary Daniels and his party then boarded the Chauncey and steamed to the New Mexico, where they were welcomed by Admiral Rodman. The Montana proceeded to its anchorage. As the big ships steamed in they were greeted by a din of whistles from all the boats in the harbor and sirens of factories and locomotives. Every vantage point for miles around the harbor was packed with visitors who cheered each ship as it reached its assigned dockage. The city is gaily decorated with bunting and palms and suitable entertainment in the way of dances and dinners had been prepared for both officers and men.

WINE FIRM SEEKS DRY LAW INJUNCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Seafarers, Lawson & Perelli, wine merchants, have begun an injunction action in the Federal District Court against Francis G. Caffey, United States district attorney, and William H. Edwards, collector of internal revenue, to enjoin them from proceeding against the firm under the War-Time Prohibition Act. The issues upon which the bill attacks the constitutionality of the law are similar to those upon which the brewers of beer, in similar action, failed to set it aside. Mr. Caffey and Mr. Edwards have been ordered to show cause, on Aug. 12, why they should not be so enjoined.

VISITORS TO PIERS IN NEW YORK BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

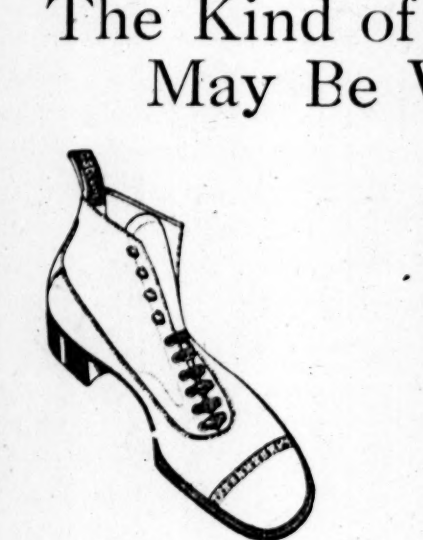
NEW YORK, New York—Relatives and friends of travelers arriving at this port by steamship will no longer be permitted to meet them on the piers within what is known as the baggage inclosure, according to an announcement made by R. O. Newton, collector of the port of New York. The treasury department regulations will hereafter permit the issue of passes only to persons on official business, representatives of the press, and those who have to meet persons in some special emergency. The reason given was that admission within the inclosure would interfere with the orderly procedure of baggage examination.

DRY REFERENDUM ASKED

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NEW YORK, New York—William H. Hirst, attorney for the New York State Brewers Association and counsel for the Society of Restaurateurs of New York, issued a statement on Thursday urging that the Legislature submit the question of prohibition to a referendum vote of the people, asking them whether they would have full prohibition, banishing all alcoholic beverages, or a modified prohibition which would allow beer and wine.

The Kind of Shoes You May Be Wanting



The Coward Shoe

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich Street, New York (Near Warren St.)

PACIFIC FLEET PASSES IN REVIEW

Guns Boom Off San Diego in Honor of Secretary of Navy and Commanders—City Entertains the Officers and Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—It was a spectacular scene when the Pacific fleet, the greatest armada which has ever ridden the waters of this sea, passed in review before Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and his party, then steamed on into the harbor. The torpedo-boat destroyer Chauncey carried the Secretary to the Montana, which boomed out the regulation salute of 19 guns as Mr. Daniels stepped aboard. Then, led by the New Mexico, flying the four-starred pennant of Admiral Rodman, the super-dreadnaughts filed past—the Mississippi, Wyoming, Arkansas, New York and Texas—each vessel duplicating the salute. The Montana responded with 17 guns in honor of Admiral Rodman and 13 for Rear Admiral Coker, commander of battleship division No. 6.

Following the squadron of super-dreadnaughts, steamed in single column formation the battleship cruisers and destroyers, headed by the battleship Georgia, the flagship of Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker. Directly astern of the Georgia was the warship Vermont. Then came the scout cruiser Birmingham, flying the pennant of Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, commander of destroyer squadron No. 4.

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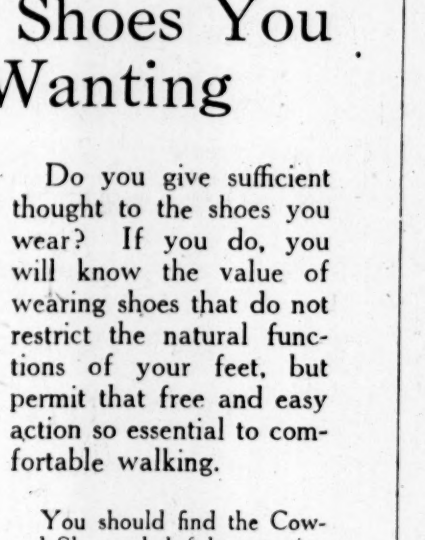
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CHINA ENFORCING ANTI-OPIMUM LAWS

Foreign Relations Committee Is Authorized to Make Sweeping Investigation of Alleged Outrages Against Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by a unanimous vote, yesterday, reported the resolution introduced by Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, calling for a most sweeping investigation of the damages and outrages suffered by American citizens since the end of the Diaz régime. An important feature of the proposed investigation is that the lead was taken by Administration Democrats. The resolution, which was adopted by the Senate without debate, follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any sub-committee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate the matter of damages and outrages suffered by citizens of the United States in Mexico, including the number of citizens of the United States who have been killed or who have suffered personal outrages in Mexico, and the amount of proper indemnities for such murders and outrages; the amount of damages suffered on account of the destruction, confiscation, and deprivation of the use of lands and the destruction of improvements thereon; the number of citizens of the United States residing in Mexico at the time Porfirio Diaz retired from the presidency of Mexico, and the number of citizens of the United States at present residing in Mexico, and the nature and amount of their present holdings and properties in said country; and in general any and all acts of the government of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States and of its citizens; and for this purpose to sit at any time and place during the session of Congress or during the recess of Congress, and with authority to subpoena such witnesses and documents as may be necessary, and to make a report of findings in the premises to the Senate; and said committee shall investigate and report what, if any, measures shall be taken to prevent the recurrence of such outrages."

"The civil and military authorities of all the provinces are instructed to enforce the anti-opium laws strictly and to be faithful in their efforts to suppress the cultivation of the poppy. The officials of the more remote provinces should understand that the suppression of opium concerns the honor of the Nation, and they are to exercise more care in putting a stop to the growth of the poppy. If any official is discovered to be encouraging the cultivation and sale of opium, he will be promptly and severely dealt with, according to law."

HONDURAN REBEL FORCES DEFEATED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Honduran revolutionary forces have been defeated by government troops at Guasaca, near the Salvadorean frontier. The rebels had heavy losses in men and the government troops captured considerable quantities of war material. The rebels took up a position on Salvadorean territory and the government troops marched toward them.

FISH STRIKE THOUGHT NEAR END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Settlement of the strike of fishermen, which has practically prevented the landing of fish at this port for some weeks, will be reached today, it is expected, as a result of progress made at a conference yesterday attended by representatives of the strikers, the employers, and Henry J. Skeffington, who was assigned by the United States Department of Labor to mediate.

Speech Censored

Secretary Daniels Objects to Paragraph in Rodman Address

SAN DIEGO, California—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, described yesterday the circumstances that led to Admiral Rodman's announcement on Thursday night at a banquet that a speech he had prepared in advance would have to remain in his pocket, as Secretary Daniels had censored it and told him not to use it. Secretary Daniels said: "Admiral Rodman showed me a copy of a speech that he had written, and I commented upon it and advised that a certain paragraph be omitted. I did not know that I was acting in any official capacity as a censor at this time, nor did I know then that the speech had been sent broadcast in advance. Had I known that copies were in the hands of the newspapers, I would have made no objection to the use of the speech. The speech was shown me and I commented upon it in an informal manner."

A paragraph in the admiral's speech which the Secretary thought should be eliminated referred to possible future wars. Admiral Rodman laughingly said yesterday that the whole affair amounted to nothing. "It didn't bother me a bit," he said.

Hawaiian Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Honolulu correspondent

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Secretary Daniels and the United States fleet

SENATE VOTES FOR MEXICAN INQUIRY

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Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Final Clearing Summer Apparel

at Radical Reductions—

Women's and Misses' Frocks, Suits and Capes

The high rank of the apparel shops of this store affords much impressiveness to the announcement of lowered prices.

Women's Chic Tailored Suits
\$18.50—\$25—\$35. Models in serges, Poirer twill and tricotine, formerly \$40 to \$85.

Women's Clever Sport Suits
\$15—\$25—\$35. Broken assortments of suits of wool jersey reduced to half price.

Women's Modish Silk Suits
\$25—\$35—\$45. Models in tricolette or taffeta, desirable colors; were \$45 to \$85.

All Remaining Summer Frocks
\$5—\$10—\$18.50. Women's and misses' frocks of voiles, ginghams and organdies.

Cloth and Silk Frocks Reduced
to \$18.50—\$25—\$35. Frocks of serge, satin, taffeta, georgette, tricotine; were \$35 to \$85.

Misses' Handsome Summer Capes
\$7.50—\$12.50—\$18.50. A variety of models, in serges, or velour cloths at less than half.

FRENCH BLACK SEA MUTINY DISCUSSED

Concluding Debate in Chamber Ends in Chaos, Although Order of Day Is Voted Approving Allies' Policy in Russia

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 7 and 8.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the end of the last but one sitting in the Chamber of Deputies on the painful debate on Russian affairs and the unhappy incidents of the Black Sea mutinies, it seemed as though the speech of Mr. Georges Leygues, Minister of the Navy, had raised the debates and interpellations to a higher plane. But the concluding discussion finally ended in chaos, and it was with great difficulty that the majority of the deputies were able to put an end to the disgraceful scenes by voting an order of the day which approves of the policy of the Allies in Russia and condemns the attempts made to excite the troops to military indiscipline.

Alleged Wants of Organization

Mr. Abrami, Undersecretary of State for War, was the first to speak. He said he was there to reply to the bitter criticisms of the want of organization and the unfortunate condition of the French troops in the army of the East. It must be acknowledged that, on the whole, he was obliged to recognize that Mr. de Kerguezec had only told the strict truth when he pointed out the defective state of the Tarentina-Salonika Railroad line. He said that several inspectors sent by the Ministry of War held the same opinion as the Deputy of the Côtes-du-Nord. He confessed that there had been certain errors and faults committed, especially by the commandant of a certain base. Punishment had been asked for against the guilty ones and would be inflicted.

Mr. Abrami then stated that, in spite of everything, according to the reports to hand, the spirit of the soldiers has not been affected by the mistakes made; and he rendered homage to the Greek soldiers who have collaborated and still continue to do so, with the French troops in such serious and sometimes difficult circumstances. Finally he assured the Chamber that those French troops still stationed in the East would soon be sent home.

Then Mr. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, began to speak. He explained, in his turn, the policy of the government concerning Russia. He reminded the Chamber that a large majority of its members had already approved of this policy. At this point the Socialists began to interrupt him violently, and their noise and clamor continued without ceasing until the end of the sitting.

Mr. Pichon, however, managed to continue. He declared once more that the government was not sending any military expedition to Russia. It had promised not to send another man and had kept its word. He then gave the number of the French troops still in Russia. In Siberia, out of 400,000 men there were 500 Frenchmen, all of whom were instructors; at Murmansk and Archangel there were 50,000 allied troops, and these included less than 2000 French soldiers. It was true that on the Dniester there had been three French divisions; but one of these had already started for home and another was about to do so. As for the third, it would be recalled as soon as the Rumanians were strong enough to defend themselves.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs spoke of the complaints made that the Constitution had been violated; this, he said, was a sophism. Against whom did the French have to fight in Russia, he asked? Against the Germans, in order to protect the Russians against them. There could be no permanent peace whilst civil war raged in Russia—that was stated in a manifesto issued by Kerensky and Axeloff.

Contamination of Bolshevism

Mr. Pichon then went on to say that, in order to rid the Russian democracy of the contamination of bolshevism and the influence of Germany, an appeal must be made to all the constituent elements of Russia. This was the policy of the allied governments and especially of the French Government.

Here clamor broke out again on the Extreme Left. A Socialist deputy said that evidently the government wished to intervene in Russia; to which Mr. Pichon replied that the French Government wished to see a strong, powerful Russia, and it did not wish the Russian territory to be divided up. Mr. Pichon affirmed that his government was in perfect agreement with its allies on the subject, and had given its help wherever it was needed to attain the common end.

"Now," continued the Minister, "we are approaching the final results, which will be precisely what all civilized nations wish. As for bolshevism, it is lost and it knows it. It can still last a short time longer, thanks to the Germans, but its cause is lost, it is retreating everywhere, even in the south. At the same time the internal disorganization which is the inevitable fruit of anarchy, is at its height. In Odessa there is a reign of terror and anarchy; the decrees are executed under threat of extreme penalty; the bourgeois are despoiled so as to give everything to the workmen. There is no coal, no light, and famine has added to the catastrophe. The same state of things reigns throughout all Russia. However, a moment will come when the populations will rise up against the yoke which is crushing them, and, as already seen, there will be a rallying to the forces of order commanded by Admiral Kolitchak. Who is Admiral Kolitchak?" queried Mr. Pichon. "Is he a politician, a man

devoted to the old order of things, or a 'farist? No! He is simply a soldier, a good patriot, one of the first to serve the Provisional Government; he has only one desire, one ruling passion, that is, to deliver his country from a Bolshevik dictatorship." This eulogy of Admiral Kolitchak caused a new ebullition of anger amongst the Socialists.

Replying to the reproach that Russia was being starved by the blockade, the Minister declared that, when there had been a question of supplying Russia with food through the medium of a neutral power, the government accepted the proposition on condition that the Bolsheviks should not profit by it. It was true that the Bolsheviks formed only a very small minority. Germany counted upon a divided Russia, as was shown by a recent declaration of Mr. Erzberger, who counted upon the Russian problem helping him to take his revenge on the Allies. "In 15 years," he said, "France will be at our mercy!"

"By resisting this design of the enemy," concluded Mr. Pichon, "we are serving the interests of the country. Between this policy and the Socialist policy which bows down before bolshevism, in which it sees an instrument for preparing the revolution of the world, the Chamber will have to decide." Great applause greeted this declaration.

In spite of the opposition of the Socialists, following the order of the day was adopted, by 336 votes to 183.

"The Chamber, approving the declarations of the government, confident that it will insist that discipline shall be respected by all the army and navy, and that it will pursue in Russia without a military demonstration and in agreement with the Allies a policy which will be conformable with the interests of France, and rejecting all additions, passes to the order of the day."

Foreign Gold in France

This result was not arrived at without much trouble and uproar. Mr. Augagneur proposed an order of the day pur et simple, but Mr. Pichon declared that the government would only accept the Maunoury order of the day, and insisted upon the question of confidence.

Mr. Cuchin provoked a new storm by asking Jules Delahaye to speak up about the accusations brought by the Action Française against him and his friends. Jules Delahaye thereupon affirmed that the government had documents containing the proof that foreign gold was circulating in France as it did during the war, with the idea of stirring up trouble in the country.

This declaration caused the Socialists to break out again. Messrs. Cachin and Albert Thomas called upon the government to reply. The ministers, however, pronounced the incident closed. The Socialists then left their benches and made a regular assault upon the ministers whom they vehemently apostrophized. For a quarter of an hour an indescribable tumult reigned, and the language used was expressive, if violent. Mr. Pichon then declared that the government possessed no documents on the above-mentioned affair, and the Socialists gave a sigh of relief. Thus ended the long and painful debates on the incident at Odessa and in the Black Sea.

ELECTION RESULT AT EAST ANTRIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BELFAST, Ireland.—The result of the three-cornered parliamentary election in the East Antrim division caused something approaching very near to consternation in the ranks of those Ulster Unionists who had hitherto regarded the success, nay, the very safety, of the party as such, to be dependent entirely upon its solidarity at Westminster and the discipline of the party organization.

It may be recalled as a piece of "melancholy history" that Maj. W. Agnew Moore, D. S. O., the official candidate of the Unionist Party, was defeated at the polls by George B. Hanna, an independent Unionist, the figures being 7549 against 8714, while Charles M. Legg, J. P., the Liberal candidate, polled only 1778 votes. The vacancy was caused through the resignation of Colonel McCalmont, D. S. O., who has been appointed to the command of the Irish Guards. The former member occupied the seat for a considerable period, and during his tenure of it the party machine, it is alleged, had gone rusty owing to the popularity and personal influence of Colonel McCalmont, rendering its perfection unnecessary. At the last election at which he stood, he had a majority of 14,345 over a Sinn Féin candidate, who only polled 861.

The recent election was one of the hottest in recent parliamentary history so far as Ulster is concerned, and its result was openly proclaimed, regretfully by his supporters, exultantly by his political opponents, to be a weakening of Sir Edward Carson's power at a time when its strength was never more necessary, inasmuch as Major Moore's candidature had the official approval of the Ulster Unionist leader, who, it is recalled, some time ago stated he could no longer lead the Ulster Unionists if Hanna, the independent candidate, were returned.

The successful candidate is a solicitor with a local practice, while the defeated official Unionist is an Ulster Canadian. It is not considered that the new member has gone adrift in any way from the party program, but his refusal to be bound by the party choice is designated as a betrayal of the cause of Ulster, which, it is stated, cannot be furthered by independent unionism at Westminster. The hope is expressed that, having attained his ambition of representing the constituency, the new member will prove as strong a supporter of the party as any other, in spite of what is called his inauspicious start, and the acclamations of the Nationalists, who have watched the progress of the "split" with eagerness born of differing political views, may be rendered empty and void.

AIMS OF BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA

Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Bill Seeks Gradually to Develop Self-Governing Institutions and Independence for Provinces

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 8.

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England (June 17).—The bill "to make further provision with respect to the government of India" was introduced in the House of Commons on Thursday, May 28. Its purpose is to carry out the policy announced in August, 1917, by giving legislative effect to the masterly report on Indian constitutional reforms (Command Paper No. 9109) in which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford embodied the conclusions of their inquiry into the political state of India. The preamble recites the declaration of the British Government that "with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India, it is expedient gradually to develop self-governing institutions in the country." The operative clauses of the bill are designed to give to the provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence in the government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities.

Source of Criticism

In the words "compatible with" lies the whole problem of the present policy and the source of most of the criticism which it has aroused. They imply compromise; they suggest something that is not permanent; and they satisfy nobody. No transition ever does; and this measure is preeminently a transition, a bridge between British rule and self-government. The very elasticity of some of the provisions which is essential to its smooth operation is perhaps its most vulnerable feature from the point of view of constitutional theory.

At the present moment, India is governed by the Viceroy-in-Council whose authority covers the entire country. The Viceroy-in-Council means the Viceroy and the six members of his executive council with the addition of the commander-in-chief as an "extraordinary member." On this body one member is a native Indian. The Legislative Council, as set up by Lord

Morley's Indian Councils Act of 1909, contains (a) all the members of the executive council, (b) 28 official members, (c) 32 non-official of whom 27 are elected representatives of the people. This gives the government a permanent though narrow majority on the council and thus avoids conflict between the legislative and executive powers. The other organs of government are as follows: The three former presidencies have now given place to 15 local governments, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, under governors appointed by the Secretary of State in London; Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma, under lieutenant-governors appointed by the Viceroy; and the others under chief commissioners. The unit of administration is the district, of which there are 270 spread over an area of 1,800,000 square miles, and the electoral franchise is restricted to a comparatively small class. The legislative councils were a great innovation in 1909, but have proved their worth. The institutions proposed in Mr. Montagu's act constitute a much greater reform, for they not only extend the right to vote to millions hitherto unfranchised, but they entail the gradual transfer of real political power to the elected representatives of the people of India.

Autonomy for Provinces

At the very outset each of the provinces acquires a considerable measure of autonomy. The legislative power of the new provincial assemblies will be appreciably greater than before, and from their ranks will be drawn the ministers who are to be the advisers of the Governor-in-Council. And since these ministers are also directly responsible to the elected assembly, a genuine practical step is thus made toward the "responsible government" promised in the original announcement. The subjects dealt with are divided into two categories: "transferred" and "reserved." Transferred subjects—i.e., those transferred from the central authority of the Viceroy to the provinces—will be handled by the provincial Governor acting in cooperation with the new ministers and the assemblies to which they are responsible. Reserved subjects are those which affect the whole of India and will remain in the hands of the central government.

Now everything turns upon the relations between the provincial governors and their respective assemblies. The bill provides for a division of labor and also of political power between them. This system, called the diarchy, has been sharply assailed on account of the dual control which it sets up; and even Mr. Montagu himself has confessed that it is open to serious criticism. But, as a practical statesman, he has challenged his crit-

ics to produce an alternative scheme which would redeem the promise of the British Government to the peoples of India.

Transfer of Power Gradual

It is inherent in the nature of the case that the transfer of political power must be gradual; and if that be admitted, it carries with it the further admission that, at some time in the process of Indian political development, both India and Britain must face an awkward period during which a division of power is inevitable. Critics of the diarchy would do well to remember that the supreme political faculty of the British race lies in the capacity to work institutions which theorists pronounce unworkable; and there is no reason to suppose that this faculty is exhausted.

In his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu laid significant emphasis on "the legitimate impatience with which India is awaiting a start upon the policy enunciated now two years ago." Sir George Lloyd, the young and able Governor of Bombay, recently uttered the same warning. "Time," he said, "is so much of the essence of the Indian problem that wisdom urges us to get the best out of an admittedly imperfect scheme rather than face the grave issues that would arise through further delay in giving effect to our solemn pledges."

LONDON'S FIRST AERIAL DERBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The London public flocked in their thousands to watch the recent first aerial derby at Hendon. The crowd commenced to

assemble at the London aerodrome before noon, and people continued to pour in all the afternoon. Brigadier-General Sykes was an early arrival, and an enthusiastic welcome was given the royal party, including Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria when they arrived, shortly after 3 o'clock. The tube and the buses, always well filled on a Saturday afternoon, were literally packed, the queue waiting for the latter stretching along the road for nearly half a mile. The energetic ones made their way to the course on foot, determined to get there somehow. There were great hopes that Hawker would be the winner, but before the race commenced it was announced that although he was present on the ground he did not intend to fly. Shortly after the arrival of the royal party the competing machines were wheeled from their sheds and made a preliminary run up the course. At 3:55 the start was signaled by the explosion of a bomb and Capt. H. A. Hammersley quickly rose into the air and commenced his double circuit of London. The other competitors followed at intervals of 30 seconds. The interval of waiting for the return of the aviators was enlivened by aerial displays, including a parachute descent by Professor Newell.

Captain Gathergood on an Aircro "4-R" biplane was the first man home, having completed the course in one hour, 27 minutes, 42 seconds. The first three competitors after deduction of the handicaps were Capt. H. A. Hammersley, Mr. M. D. Manion, and Maj. C. Draper, while Capt. G. Gathergood qualified for the Daily Mail gold cup and the shell prize of £500, and Lieut. R. Nisbet in a Martinsyde "F-4" machine won the shell trophy and £100 for the fastest time.

COURAGEOUS DEED OF AMERICAN OFFICER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Lieut. Ross P. Whitmarsh, United States Navy.

The official account of his action states that: "On the 15th of June, 1918, the S. S. Dwinsk, of London, was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic Ocean. At the time of her loss the vessel was returning to the United States after having conveyed a number of American troops to France. 'Lieutenant Whitmarsh, on board the Dwinsk as convoy officer, went into No. 6 lifeboat with another American and 19 British subjects. After sailing for four days this boat encountered a cyclone. Lieutenant Whitmarsh at once volunteered to take the tiller and remained on watch without a break until 5 a. m. next morning, when the storm had almost subsided. During the storm the boat's crew was in the gravest peril; one man was washed overboard, and Lieutenant Whitmarsh ordered the other occupants to lie down at the bottom of the boat, while two of them took turns in holding on to his legs to prevent him from being carried away."

"After 10 days' exposure the survivors were picked up by the United States S. S. Rondo, which landed them at Norfolk, Virginia."

"Lieutenant Whitmarsh set an example of cheerful courage to all his companions, and his bravery and devotion were undoubtedly the means of saving their lives."

Treasure Is Not Always Buried

OCCASIONALLY, by some happy chance, it is discovered right under your very feet where hundreds have passed it by.

It takes no great power of imagination to see such possibilities in

THE SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

Purchased from
The Arthur Williams, Jr., and Company

Concerning his prices, Mr. Emile Williams writes—
treasure trove.

The Arthur Williams, Jr., and Company had no patience with the commercial influence which tends to cheapen the quality of material and workmanship, even in the Far East, and demoralizes the classic designs which stand as a record of centuries of history and mysticism.

Every rug in this collection is therefore a true example of the Oriental weavers' art—the designs are authentic—the materials, dyes, and workmanship the finest that the East produces.

They are not to be duplicated. They will not depreciate in value.

Concerning his prices, Mr. Emile Williams writes—

"I have learnt that we were selling some classes of our goods at very nearly the prices which were asked at wholesale in New York. So far as I have learnt lately, I should say that the retail prices in New York have doubled since last November, therefore our retail prices are very conservative—"

And this, concerning our present sale prices:

"I do not want to criticize Mr. —, for he knows your business better than I do, but it seemed to me that the prices he marked on the goods were very low—"

The prices referred to by Mr. Williams are low indeed—

1-2 to 1-3 the Williams' prices

which, as he says, were almost the wholesale figure.

It is safe to say that such rugs as these will never be more easily available than now.

In all truth there is treasure here for those who can appreciate it.

(Rug Store—Fourth Floor)

SHEPARD
STORE
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

BOSTON



Mid-Month List of

Columbia Records

"Beautiful Ohio" and "Till We Meet Again" by Hawaiian Orchestra

These beautiful melodies, marvelously played in waltz time by the Kala-luki Hawaiian Orchestra, make perfect dances. Hawaiian music set in waltz time has a charm all its own; it is a novelty with a distinct appeal.

A-2743—85c

"Dear Old Sue"

"You've filled my life with sunshine and happiness" is what he is saying to "Dear Old Sue." A song of tender sentiment, sung by Henry Burr.

A-2749—85c



"I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles"

"That Tumble-Down Shack in Athlone"

Whether one is dancing or just listening, this delightful waltz music has a way of winning popular favor wherever played.

A-6104—\$1.25

A Few More Mid-Month Populares

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Selections from "Sinbad"—Fox-Trot | |
| Sweetman's Original Jazz Band | A-2752 |
| "Lucille"—Fox-Trot | 85c |
| Sweetman's Original Jazz Band | |
| A Victor Herbert Waltz | A-6111 |
| Played by the Columbia Orchestra | \$1.25 |

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY CHANGED

Long Before War Was Over France Had Set in Action a New Policy of Thoroughness, Efficiency and Intensity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It seems inevitable that amid the great complexity of world questions and decisions at the present time, some of the prominent tendencies and movements that, through necessity, are being developed with a new intensity should be overlooked by those who are apart from them. To those who are acquainted with the facts of the case, it appears certain that quite one of the most important of those tendencies and movements is the new spirit and action of French colonialization. Before the war, France was rather inclined to play lightly for all their extent, their value, and their importance to her. There was something gay and showy more than serious in her administration; the colonies were only moderately exploited, and she obtained from them infinitely less than a thorough colonializing people like the English, and less, one imagines, than even the Germans with their very different and misguided methods would have done.

Colonies Help France Greatly

During the war France felt the need and the assistance of her colonies to an extent that she never imagined to be possible; the assistance they gave her was enormous, almost beyond reckoning, and long before the war was over she had made up her mind about a new colonial policy of great thoroughness, efficiency, and intensity, and had indeed set it in action. Since then a process of vigorous development has been entered upon, and it is being pursued with enthusiasm.

Algeria is the big feature of the scheme, and one of the main ideas that is being encouraged and worked upon is that this Algeria must not any longer be regarded by the French as another and a distant land, but veritably as France herself. It has been stated that "Integral France has two capitals, Paris the mother-capital, and Algiers, the African capital. Algeria must be developed, nourished, raised up in the very image of France so that in her mirror, so near, there are received and reflected all our other African peoples. Thanks to this Algeria, peculiarly and essentially French, wherein her language will be in use as far as the most isolated oasis, where her genius will shine in daily examples, France will radiate farther and more easily into the heart of the black continent. France and Algeria should be indissoluble, and in the same way Algeria should be the irresistible, fruitful, and splendid lesson of France for all our African populations. Algeria must be at the head of the vast movement of national expansion which will assure to the mother country every source of her greatness and every secret of her strength. France can, in effect, do in Algeria what she cannot do so completely and profoundly elsewhere."

This passage occurs in a new book on the scheme ("La France et l'Algérie" by Mr. Jean Méliat), which is only one of several dealing in colonial questions in one form or another which are making their appearance in these days, but it deals more exactly, circumstantially and constructively than some of the others with the past, present, and future features of the problem, and it is being read with great avidity.

Paying for the War

While the higher ideals have their place, no doubt, in this grand scheme of France, and she is determined to prosecute her colonialization on the very best moral and governmental lines, it may as well be said that the main object in this new enthusiasm and new enterprise is to get out of the colonies something extra in the way of paying for the war and raising France to the heights. In assisting them to do so, she says in effect, she will be assisting them toward their own welfare.

The point is somewhat naively expressed by Mr. Méliat in the preface to his thesis, wherein he declares that "the duties of France toward humanity increase; the duties of the colonies toward humanity also increase. In the world modifications which, during the peace, will impel all peoples toward the closest investigations, the 'largest openings, immediate and continuous developments, France more than ever will have to provide for all her needs, and her colonies will have to meet these needs more and more. . . . It is necessary to relieve France, and with her the whole world from the material ruins of our departments of the north, from the moral ruins that Germany has sown everywhere. The stronger our country rises up again from its griefs and sorrows, the better will be the salvation of the universe."

"Thus France will dispense the moral benefit of the greatest human victory, as she has always done, to all the children of the earth. But for that it is necessary that she should be stronger than ever, more prosperous than ever. The colonials ought, then, to give to her completely, like the metropolitans, their constant thought, their tenacity, their power of production, and exchange. In their separation from the European realities they had thought that their part would finish after having given to the mother country the best of themselves and the most valiant of their friends and brothers, and like dutiful sons they accepted this part ready always for every sacrifice and every form of devotion. But the battle itself has made things clearer. It has made their con-

sciences more alert to their new duties and has prepared them for them. The part that they thought would end, when the last weapon of the last combatant had been dropped, is indeed scarcely begun."

Assimilation of Algeria

Now from this point, first in his preface and then by argument, fact, and appeal in his text, Mr. Méliat proceeds to develop his scheme which is that while more is wanted and must be obtained from the colonies, more must be given back to them, for reward and stimulus, and he urges, first delicately and then insistently, that the only true way to bring Algeria into that complete cooperation with France is to assimilate her entirely to the mother country, to incorporate her absolutely and equally with France, to bestow upon her all the fruits and features of French civilization and culture in abundance, to weld them into the Algerian life and system, and conversely to absorb the latter into France. The best organizing elements of France would be delivered to Algeria to reconstruct it, and as one might say "fructify" it more and more; while on the other hand, the best of the Algerians would be attracted to the metropolis, introducing there new elements, new movements and thoughts, new rivalries which would act as good incentives to the French.

In such a scheme there is evidently some of the spirit and ideas of the Romans in regard to their conquered provinces; the more, indeed, one reflects upon the analogy the clearer does it become that it is hardly accidental. It is the desire to convert Algeria into a French province, something very different from what she is, at present. Mr. Méliat enters into the idea very frankly, often naively, and with a full recognition of the difficulties of the case—race, religion, and language—which he proceeds to remove by various remedies, more or less plausible and practicable. If the project were merely the fancy of this one writer, or of a group whom he might represent, it would be of comparatively little value, but it is known that these thoughts and ideas are stirring in the thoughts of those who are concerned with the government of France and with the administration of her colonies from the top to the bottom, and only await a suitable opportunity for their full and proper expression.

Algeria of the Future

In recent times some of the new developments in French policy in Algeria, and particularly in the way of increased concessions, political liberties, and means of expression by the native elements have been described and their significance indicated in The Christian Science Monitor, but it becomes clear that the policy of sympathy and cooperation with the Algerians must go far beyond this if French aims and ideals are to be achieved, being as it would appear, among the most remarkable ever attempted. For a picture of the dreams of some of the idealists in this matter let the reader endeavor to imagine a scene in the Chamber of Deputies in which a native Algerian, now thoroughly French in dress, manner, culture, thought, and spirit, makes a great oration in urging some strong point of French imperial policy, or a question of interior organization; or another scene when another such native Algerian was being received under the cupola into the exclusive and peculiar society of the Académie Française!

The ideal, the scheme, and the circumstances will be further discussed in future articles.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—New records in membership, income, and expenditure are outlined in the annual report of the General Federation of Trade Unions for 1918.

In a brief review on the present-day position, the report states: "The future of trade unionism is not easy. Changes in the political and geographical constitution of nations will disturb all trade relations and make new demands upon the industrial and commercial capacity of Britain. The extent of these changes cannot be estimated even by the wisest, but the placing of Constantinople under a more enlightened control, the development of Rotterdam as a port of distribution, and the passing of Britain from the position of creditor to debtor nation involves consequences which can only be appreciated by the very thoughtful. The outlook demands that every one connected with the trade union movement shall keep it free from complication, and that every one shall endeavor to strengthen its organization and power for defense."

As to membership the ideal of the million mark has been exceeded by 25 per cent, the total membership now being 1,215,167, or an increase of 182,258 on the year. This, the report states, is far in excess of any existing or defunct British trade union federation.

As with membership, so with income and financial reserve. Both create a record. The year ended on March 31, last, gave in contributions and entrance fees an aggregate of £67,460, 0s. 6d., while income from other sources totaled £11,998, 7s. 7d., making in all a total of £79,458, 8s. 1d. As to the reserve fund, the quarter million was passed last year, and today there stands to the credit of the unions affiliated to the federation the sum of £254,266, 9s. 7d., or an increase on the year of £27,601, 5s. 7d.

On the expenditure side, the sum of £43,791, 11s. 3d. was paid in benefits, which brings the total paid under this head to £598,399, 6s. 8d. If the existing reserve is added to this total, it will be seen that the organizations affiliated to the federation have either drawn, or at present hold in securities £13,324 more than they have paid in.

ARMENIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Meeting in London Proves to Be a Vital Event in History of Half a Century's Struggle for the Saving of Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The meeting held at the Central Hall, Westminster, just at the very time when the Turks had arrived in Paris to put in a plea for their country at the Peace Conference table, was really quite an event in the history of the great fight for the saving of Armenia which has covered almost half a century. On the platform were men who view the defeat of Turkey and the consequent redemption of Armenia as the accomplishment of a task which they set themselves some 40 years ago. Beside them were 12 United States commissioners representing the energetic benevolence of the United States Republic in sending practical aid and comfort to a people who, but for that aid and that of Britain, would in the months which have followed the armistice have succumbed in a wholesale manner to the ravages of hunger as they did in 1915 to the barbarity of the Turks. There too, representing the great military qualities of the mountain-bred Armenian, and the loyalty of a race which has preferred centuries of martyrdom to the recantation of its faith, was General Andranik, whose record in the war, as the deadliest enemy the Turk has had, needs no recalling. In the chair was Viscount Gladstone.

When Lord Bryce got up to speak he read a telegram from Nubar Pasha, the president of the Armenian delegation in Paris, which, while expressing the gratitude of Armenia for the efforts of the present generation on her behalf, also recalled the struggle which the "grand old man" carried on for the oppressed people in the face of a pro-Turkish sentiment which, as the meeting before it concluded was to bring out clearly, has not even yet been thoroughly quenched. It was left for Mr. T. P. O'Connor to emphasize, with a good deal of Irish humor, the Gladstonian tone of the proceedings.

Action for Armenia

Viscount Gladstone in the opening speech said that, while in the past floods of sympathy had been expended on Armenia and her cruel destiny, the time had now come for action on her behalf. "Is not the case of Armenia," asked Lord Gladstone, "a conclusive argument for a League of Nations? We are aware that perhaps the difficulties seem very great, but it is inconceivable that a league of powers should not be able to rescue Armenia from the hideous brutality under which she has labored for so many years. Up till now the Turks have snapped their bloodstained fingers in the face of Europe. The Turk has been cunning. He has massacred openly but he has chosen the time most convenient to himself. That is why he has chosen the time when European divisions would prevent any united action being taken against him and when, moreover, he could count on the support of those two bulwarks of civilization, Germany and Austria. The climax came in 1915 and what happened is well known. The world has never seen such slaughter, on such a scale, in such a manner. The militant powers of Europe have suffered heavily in open fight, but the Armenians were slain and tortured when they could not defend themselves. Now Germany and Austria are in the dust. Enver and Talaat are fugitives from justice, but only, I trust, for a short time."

Having described the present appalling conditions of the Armenian refugees, Viscount Gladstone said that in the face of these facts confidence centered in the Peace Conference and the League of Nations. The Turk must be turned out bag and baggage.

Need of Security

Speaking of the manner in which the Armenian people have clung to their faith through centuries in full knowledge of the terrible risks they ran by so doing, Viscount Gladstone declared that gallantry in the field took second place in comparison with such faithfulness and heroic devotion. "We own," he continued, "that we have not done for them all we could. There have been occasions when this country, with its wealth and influence, could have intervened and when it did not. Let us insist that as the result of the Peace Conference security shall be given to Armenia, a security which will enable her to develop into a free, happy, prosperous, and contented nation."

Lord Bryce, in a long speech, dealt with the assertion which has been heard a great deal lately that, by dealing drastically with Turkey, offense would be given to the Muhammadans of India. Lord Bryce declared that such an argument was nothing more nor less than Turkish bluff and not entitled to the slightest regard. Constantinople, moreover, he declared, has never been considered a sacred city, neither is it specially associated with the Caliph. A Sultan could just as well be a Caliph in any other place. There is no reason, he added, why the powers in conference, or Great Britain herself, who has always treated her Muhammadan subjects with justice, should hesitate to do what is right out of regard for Muhammadan sentiment.

Lord Bryce further declared in favor of a larger Armenia with access to the sea, and demanded that the Armenian Republic be recognized just as the Czechoslovak had been and for the same reason, for services rendered in war. As for the assistance which would have to be given young Armenia, it had been suggested that a mandate under the League of Nations should be given to the United States. Lord Bryce declared he favored the proposal.

B. Altman & Co.

A Great Sale of Choice Oriental Rugs

for which preparations of unusual magnitude have been made

will be opened to the public on Monday on the Fifth Floor, and will be continued throughout the present month

Notwithstanding the increasing scarcity of Oriental Rugs of the finer grades, and the difficulty of procuring any rugs whatever from the Orient at this time, the Rugs offered in this Sale—all of which have been selected from B. Altman & Co's enormous reserved collection and are eminently desirable from every point of view—have been marked

at extraordinarily advantageous prices

SPECIALS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK INCLUDE:

Oriental Rugs in Small and Medium Sizes

\$26.00, 34.50, 38.00, 41.00, 46.00, 62.00 to 138.00

Oriental Rugs in Room Sizes

\$190.00, 280.00, 390.00, 460.00 to 890.00

Oriental Rugs in Extra Large Sizes

\$790.00, 950.00, 1,175.00 to 3,600.00

B. Altman & Co. unreservedly guarantee the wearing qualities of all Oriental Rugs sold by them

Purchases made during this Sale will, if desired, be stored until Autumn

The August Sale of Fine Lace Draperies

arrangements for which have now been completed, will commence on Monday and will continue during the remainder of the month.

A rare opportunity will be presented for obtaining really high-grade Lace Curtains, Lace Window Panels and other decorative lace pieces (of the type not usually to be found in special sales)

at uncommonly attractive prices

The figures quoted below are but a few of the many Special Values to be offered in this Sale:

Hand-made French Filet Lace Window Panels

Each \$11.50, 12.50, 14.00, 16.00 and upwards

Hand-Made French Filet Lace Curtains

per pair \$22.00, 27.00, 29.00, 35.00 and upwards
(Fourth Floor)

The Fur Department (on the Third Floor)

is displaying an extremely choice collection of

Handsome Fur Garments and Smaller Furs

accurately foreshadowing the trend of Fashion in Furs for the Winter of 1919-20

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-Fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-Fifth Street

LIFE IN A MAINE WOODS CAMP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, Maine Great changes have taken place in the lumbering industry in Maine during the past half century. Lumbermen form the largest single class of laborers, outside of farm workers, in Maine.

There was a time when men who went into the camps almost invariably stayed all winter, because, once in, it was a difficult matter to get out, and, as operations were not carried on by so many workers as at the present time, work was not as plentiful. In this respect it was like going on a sea voyage.

But now the lumber territory is dotted with camps of the big companies, whose chiefs are glad to get what men they can. So it happens that now men do not stay as long in one place as formerly, and are more independent.

Living conditions have greatly improved. While the camps are by no means up-to-date hotels, they are warm, comfortable, and clean; conditions on the whole are good, and the food is well prepared. The camp store, or "wagun," as it is known, is well supplied with articles of clothing.

There has not been much change in the hours of labor. As the early days, the rule is from daylight to dark; the men get up in the morning an hour or so before day breaks and walk a mile or more to the cutting ground, sometimes waiting for the sun to rise so that they can see to hew the trees. They work steadily, with half an hour for lunch late in the forenoon, until dark. In December this does not make a very long day, but in January and February the woodsmen work many hours. The cutting season is much longer than it was before the time of the penetration of railroads into the wilderness.

Old-Time Methods of Hauling

Fifty years ago, the operators started into the woods when snow fell, hauling their winter supplies on sleds. They started out from Bangor on the Penobscot and from Augusta on the Kennebec, driving slowly, making the long trips to their camps in the woods, from 50 to 150 miles distant. Oxen were often used to haul the loads instead of horses, so it is not hard to believe that weeks were consumed in making the journey.

In these days one can leave Boston in the morning and be in a woods camp at night; and this a large number of men are doing. Employment agents thus send thousands into the woods each year.

The kind of lumber cut today is different from that of a half century ago. Then the operators paid attention only to the largest trees, sometimes taking only the big pines; considering the others of little worth, particularly the spruce and fir which today constitute the main source of forest wealth in Maine being held absolutely useless. Those were the days of giant trees in the Maine woods, but few of them are now left. Spruce and fir of moderate length, in addition to birch and some pine, are now sought.

The discovery that paper could be made from spruce and fir, of which Maine has a splendid supply, was perhaps the most revolutionary event in Maine lumbering. Ever since that discovery, 30 years ago, the pulp and paper industry in this State has been increasing, until today the Pine Tree State is the second pulp and paper producing State in the Union. The amount of timber cut for lumber has not shown an increase in proportion to the amount consumed by the pulp mills.

Driving conditions have changed on the Maine rivers. Formerly all the logs came down to Bangor and Oldtown on the Penobscot River, and to Augusta and Waterville on the Kennebec; there the mills were located, and the lumber had to be taken to those places. But in the last 15 years capitalists have been building lumber and paper mills near the supply. An example of this is the paper mill at Millinocket, which, at the time it was erected, was the largest in the world.

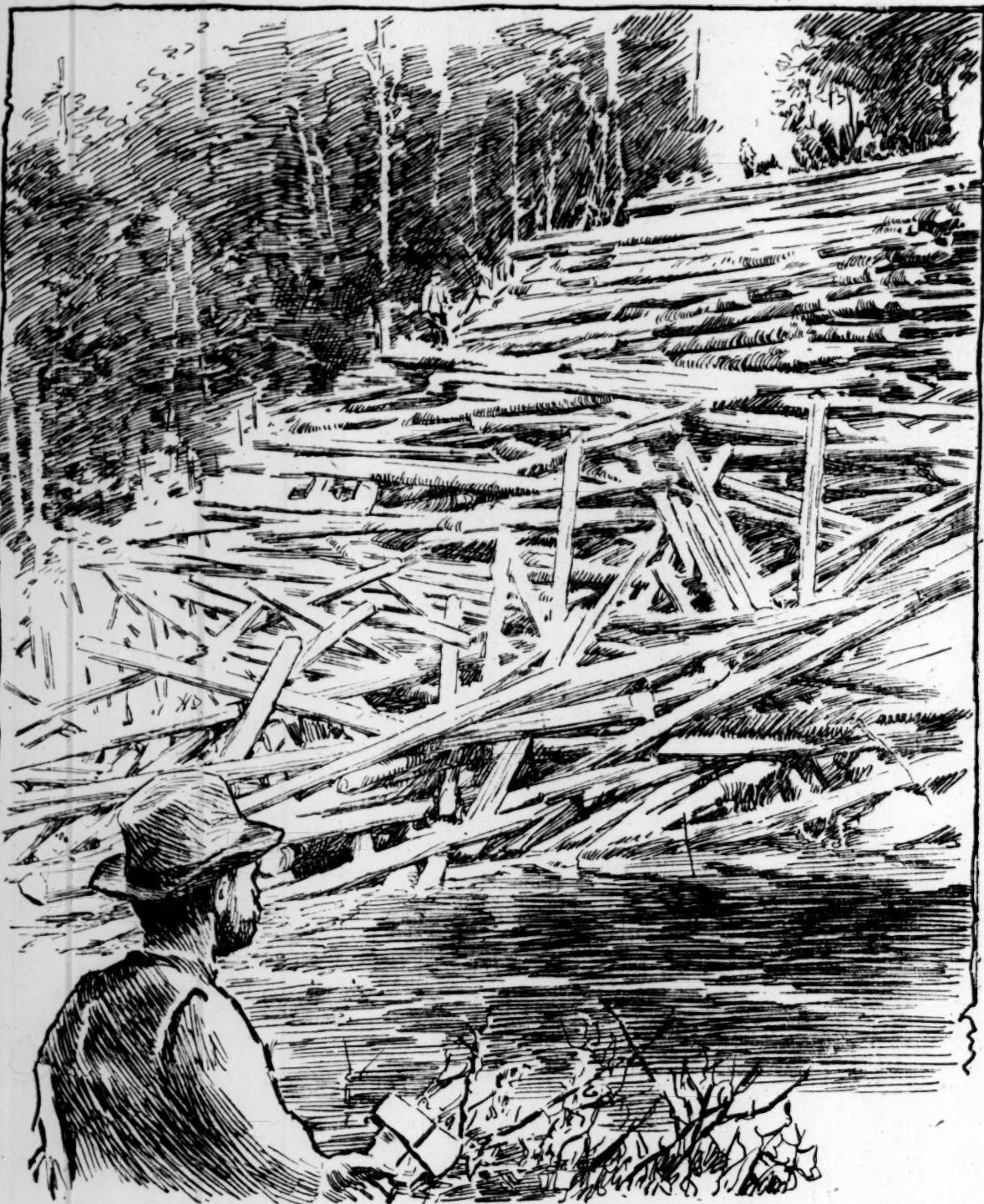
Encouraging Woodsmen's Thrift

For many generations it has been the practice of woodsmen to spend all their money in a few weeks or less. Many have thought that this could be remedied by providing entertainment of the men at hotels. With this thought in mind, the stockholders of a large paper company erected a hotel for woodsmen at Greenville Junction, which is run under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Handmade cedar shingles covered with cedar boughs made the roofs of old-style camps. In the early camps the men slept on a built-up bed which extended all around the one room of the camp, and was covered with boughs, the only mattress. In these days the men are provided with comfortable bunks, each about the area of an ordinary bed. They are arranged in two tiers, one two feet or less from the floor, and the other, five or six feet above the floor. Two men sleep in each bunk, the bunks being separated from each other by partitions.

It is not such a long time ago that woodsmen were afforded but little variety in their food. There were few articles on the bill of fare, and they were coarse. Pork and beans were often a steady diet, from which arose the saying, "Beans 21 times a week." Taking the fare today as an indication, the Maine woods camp is as good a place as any to demonstrate that Americans are enjoying prosperity. The men are supplied with fresh and salt fish, vegetables, condensed milk, cookies, cake, and other everyday delicacies.

A list of the standard supplies furnished to the camps of one company includes apples, fresh, canned, and corned beef, cabbage, carrots, jellies, fresh and salt pork, as well as pre-



Logging

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

serves, raisins, sausage, sugar, tripe, trout, and turnips.

Since the large paper companies have become a factor in lumbering they have established farms in the midst of their operations. These farms have been used as supply stations for the camps, and also for raising vegetables and meat for them.

A Typical Backwoods Farm

A typical farm of this kind is Pittston Farm, on the west shore of Moosehead Lake, 23 miles from Kineo Station, and near the source of the north branch of the Penobscot River. There are 18 modern buildings equipped with the latest and best in agricultural machinery.

This is in the heart of the woods, and deer, bear, and moose may be seen from the front piazzas of the dwelling houses. The buildings include a steam-heated residence for the clerks and other employees, stables for 800 horses, an office for the head clerk, and several storehouses for the supplies that come in by tote team. In one barn are 200 hogs and pigs, which furnish the fresh pork constantly in demand. In summer the stock are allowed to run loose in the woods, as are the horses of the company. A native of that section stated to the assessors that there were "60 miles of hogs between the farm and Millinocket."

Many kinds of vegetables are raised at Pittston Farm, the chief crop being potatoes, of which 5000 bushels are gathered each year. The farm is almost a small town in the wilderness, and the traveler who has made the 23 miles' journey in a sleigh from Kineo Station on a bitter winter day is assured of a hospitable welcome.

What wood is not consumed is scattered for deer to eat. Woodsmen are partial to these forest beauties, and have generally given up the practice of shooting them, as the large companies discharge employees found guilty of violating the game laws.

Among the woodsmen are found men of no mean ability as musicians, and often small orchestras are assembled. Voices there are, too, that have not been heard on the stage, but which can be well compared with those of professionals.

"Nose poker" is a game believed to be peculiar to the Maine camps. A circle of 20 woodsmen is formed, and all sit on the floor with hands over each other's shoulders so that they cannot be used conveniently in front. A live coal is hung from the ceiling on a wire and started swinging, the players blowing it from one side to the other. If it comes near a man only his lips may be used to ward it off.

Spurring to Effort

Competition prevails among the various crews as to the amount of logs that each hauls or cuts. A record is kept, and the teamster of the crew that hauls the most in a week is hailed as the king of the "sprucers."

"Say it with Flowers"

On Your Desk

have always a vase of fresh-cut flowers. It's the new national custom to make a brighter business day. Your local florist within a few hours can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States or Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service. They will serve you.

His name heads a list kept in the men's quarters.

The season for cutting logs in Maine is much longer now than in the old days. Then lumbermen had to wait for snow to start work, but now in some instances they start in July and August. By September most of the large operators have commenced. Peeling hemlock logs is a summer operation in the Maine woods, large crews leaving Bangor every day during May and June to engage in this work.

About the last part of January and the first of February cutting is completed in the majority of the camps, and the landing or hauling season starts. The wagon sled, on which the logs are hauled, is a gigantic affair, rarely seen outside of the woods. It consists of two large runners nine feet apart, very heavily built. The runners are held together by chains, which are tightened when the sled is not loaded, so as to draw the runners together. Two horses can draw an enormous load of logs on a wagon sled with the road well freed.

When lumbering was first carried on in Maine, there was not much need for the wagon sled, as the timber was near the streams and it was a simple matter to tow the logs into the river by using a pair of horses. But when operations began to get farther away from the streams, the need of a sled was felt. Jonas Colby of Moose River is acknowledged to be the inventor of the wagon sled as it is known today.

When a main road is more than five miles long, log haulers are used. The road is kept in the best of condition by "road monkeys," who are constantly at work with shovel and ax, leveling hillocks and building up hollows.

The Modern Log Drive

Going on the river drive is a hazardous occupation, for it is considered a feat worthy of newspaper comment when a run is completed without misadventure. It is a work that demands men of steel, instant in action, able to work 16 hours in the open, often drenched to the skin from an unavoidable dip.

The telephone has been of much assistance on the drive. There is immediate communication with all points, and jams are avoided in many cases by telephoning up river to have logs stopped when it is seen that they are going to pile up. Men can be summoned at once to any place where they are needed.

An improvement has been made in recent years in the method of paying men—at least by the large operators. In former times, when a man was paid off, he received an order for his pay, which could only be cashed at its face value in Bangor, thus necessitating a trip to that city. If he did not live there this meant extra expense. But now the large companies pay their men cash in the woods, and they can get all of their pay soon

after they decide to leave. There is no record of a strike in Maine woods camps. The men are seldom in one place very long, and never form Labor organizations.

Men in a woods camp see a clergyman two or three times each winter, who conducts services in each camp that he visits. He is always welcomed, and the congregation is generous in its support of the visitor.

NEW HIGHWAYS ARE NOW OPEN IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Two important sections of highway in the State of Maine have just been opened, according to an announcement made by the Touring Bureau of the Maine Automobile Association, and will do away with detours that have caused much inconvenience. One section, that between Danville Junction and Auburn, provides a direct run between Portland and Lewiston. The other is between Topsham and Bowdoinham, on the Brunswick and Augusta State Highway.

The urgent demand for better highways in Maine is engaging the attention of Maine residents as never before, and favorable action is expected in the referendum this fall on a proposed bond issue to enable Maine to avail herself of federal aid in building better roads.

LIQUOR THROUGH TICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing a decision of the United States District Court at Charleston, South Carolina, has held that a man may legally have liquor in a dry state on a through railroad ticket.

TEACHER PLEADS FOR LIVING WAGE

Low Salaries Cause Exodus From Profession, or Hardship, Says Letter to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The formation of teachers' unions, as a matter of self-preservation, continues in the United States, and some of the reasons for this enforced action are set forth in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor from one of the members of the teaching profession who tells her experience. While the present and future value of teaching is recognized theoretically, the teachers say, this is not practically applied, and the laborer has not been recognized as worthy of his or her hire as viewed in the light of the rapidly increasing cost of living. The letter follows in part:

"Being a regular reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I have been intensely interested in the way the paper has taken up the matter of teachers' wages. I have been teaching school nine years, and my last salary was \$80 a month, which as you know, is not equal to a \$40 salary in the days before the war. I am paid as well as any other grade teacher in this town or the surrounding towns of the State. From the latest news from the Legislature of this State, it looks as if we might be given an increase of 25 per cent; that would make my salary \$900 a year, an average of \$75 a month, for teachers have to live 12 months a year, even if they only get paid for nine. By denying myself even necessities in the way of clothing and other things so dear to the heart of the young girl, I have been able to improve myself for the profession. I am in my time and money to a profession that does not give me a living wage. I am just existing. The only way I can get along is to forget I have any desires in this world other than bare necessities, some of those being hard enough to get. Last year the teachers who had taught a certain number of years were getting as much as I, some of fewer years' experience were getting less. One could not board and room for any less than \$10 a week, and as most of them have to be self-supporting, they have to pay board 52 weeks in the year, that makes an annual board bill of \$520 a year. Some of the better-class boarding houses would not accept teachers as boarders. Deducting the board bill from their yearly salary of \$720, there is left the large sum of \$200 a year, or less than \$17 a month with which to pay for their clothes, shoes, car-fare, laundry, church dues, Liberty bonds, and other bare necessities.

"The private in the army is sometimes pitied because of his low wage. What teacher would not be greatly relieved if she could count on having \$20 left each month after she had paid for her necessities such as food and clothes and shelter? A teacher cannot feel very much elated over her profession when she realizes she is not getting as much as a green private in the United States Army. What I have said is only too true in regards to the wages in this State. Some states pay more but in comparing the wages now with what they were several years ago when the cost of everything was so much lower, teaching is not nearly so well paid as it used to be and then it was considered the poorest paid work for which anyone could train.

"What prompted the writing of this letter was the receipt of a request from the normal school where I trained, asking that I use my influence in order to get at least one new student to attend that school this coming term. If I am to continue to try to

live up to the Golden Rule, could I honestly try to persuade or say one word to anyone that would induce her to enter a profession which will give one such poor return for her efforts? In the past, when my advice has been sought I have always heartily discouraged anyone from entering the profession. I have given her my honest experiences in regard to the work. Most every other teacher has done as I have done. A teacher is scarcely in the work a year before she sees the conditions, and what is before her. She takes up the work because she thinks she would like the work with the little ones, thinks it is her calling, and it probably is, but she is not in the work very long, and the financial struggle begins, till she becomes very much discouraged and wishes she had not become a teacher, and tries to get out of the work as soon as opportunity presents itself, or else her real love for the work and the hopelessness of the situation makes her 'just bear it,' and smother all her hopes and desires for something better. What teacher would not love to have a place of her own which she could call her home, and the suggestion of her having a car she would probably think of as a wild flight of imagination too good to be true. Some one has said that anyone who takes up the profession of teaching is 'either a fool or a martyr,' and conditions surely seem to indicate that that person knew what he was talking about."

GAS RATES LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—Gas rates have been cut about 3 cents per 1000 cubic feet for the average Chicago consumer through an order issued by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission, and the petition of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company for authority to increase its rate 6 cents per 1000 cubic feet for the average consumer has been denied. The new rates became effective Aug. 1, and will be in force until April 1, 1920. They are: For the first 350 cubic feet 35 cents, old rate 37 cents; for the next 10,000 cubic feet 85 cents per 1000 cubic feet, old rate 88 cents; for consumption over 10,000 cubic feet and less than 50,000 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet, old rate 82 cents; over 50,000 cubic feet 65 cents per 1000 cubic feet. This last rate was not changed by the commission's order.

MILLIONS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Dr. E. C. Brooks, state superintendent of education, announces that approximately \$6,500,000 will be spent on new school buildings in North Carolina within the next year.

EVIDENCE CONCERNING INTIMIDATION GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Identification of documents and literature and the introduction of evidence concerning intimidation of the workers who refused to strike, featured yesterday's proceedings at the preliminary hearing of the eight Labor leaders who are being tried for seditious conspiracy.

In reply to objections raised by the defense counsel that evidence concerning persons who had not been identified or connected with the men on trial should not be heard, the magistrate, R. M. Noble, ruled that evidence of any person having done anything in furtherance of the common design, whether known to the accused or not, was admissible. The argument came up when Ben Batsford, a newspaper man, told of some one distributing the Socialist Bulletin outside the Canadian Pacific Railroad shops on May 15, when the men went on strike.

Mr. Batsford also gave evidence on a radical meeting in a downtown theater on Jan. 19, 1919, when references were made to the "coming revolution," by some of the Labor leaders now on trial.

The president and secretary of the local Imperial War Veterans told of strike committee representatives informing them that the seat of the government had been shifted from the City Hall to the Labor Temple, and that it was going to stay there. The Imperial Veterans successfully fought the efforts of the committee to have their association line up with the strikers.

HAWAIIAN STEVEDORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A movement to have Hawaiians replace Chinese and Japanese on the Honolulu waterfront has been begun by Hui Poola, the Hawaiian stevedore society. At a recent mass meeting it was declared that at Hilo Hawaiians are unable to get stevedoring jobs, as all the work is done by orientals, but that local steamship companies are willing to displace orientals with Hawaiians. At one time the Hui Poola was one of the largest and most influential of the Hawaiian societies, of which there are many, and the red-shirted members were always in evidence in force upon gala occasions. Of late years, however, the membership has dwindled, and Hawaiians have gradually drifted away from waterfront work. The plan now is to reorganize the society, return it to its former prestige, and prevail upon the Hawaiians to again take up stevedoring as a means of livelihood.

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CONFIDENCE IN THE KOLTCHAK PLEDGES

Mr. Bourtzeff Says That the Admiral's Program and Past Sufficiently Guarantee Against Return to the Ancient Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Big Four, who strove against many odds to remodel the map of Europe, and who have at last decided to recognize the Russian Government of Admiral Koltchak realized that his persistent efforts were gradually and effectively reducing the Bolshevik elements of the Russian population. In general this decision was most favorably welcomed by the French press, although some papers expressed a certain reserve on the subject, as they feared that Admiral Koltchak had monarchical tendencies and that the recognition of his government would call forth protests on the part of the governments of Ekaterinodar and Archangel.

However, Vladimir Bourtzeff, the well-known journalist and revolutionary who now directs the Cause Commune, the official Russian anti-Bolshevik organ in Paris, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there was no need to fear this latter eventuality, as both Mr. Tchakowsky, head of the Archangel Government and General Denikin, head of the government of Ekaterinodar, have for many months past, recognized the authority of the head of the government of Omsk, whilst devoting their efforts to consolidating this said authority in all parts of the country. In the opinion of Mr. Bourtzeff, both Mr. Tchakowsky and General Denikin will remain the most devoted collaborators of Admiral Koltchak, for they are ardent patriots and realize that he has but one supreme object in view, viz., the salvation of Russia.

The Admiral's Authority

The authority of Admiral Koltchak has been much discussed—several deputies, in the recent warm debates on the mutinies of the French fleet in the Black Sea, having even declared that he had no authority, no following, and could produce no guarantees. The Big Four seem, moreover, to have been greatly preoccupied about the moral and material guarantees which Admiral Koltchak could furnish, and on this subject Mr. Bourtzeff was also most categorical.

"All the Siberian parties," he declared, "with full knowledge of the facts, have given their confidence to Koltchak and his government. Koltchak's name, program, and his past career are sufficient guarantees that we need not fear a return of the ancient régime."

"Koltchak," he continued, "is a second edition of Korniloff. He is a strong man, he knows how to tame people. He is an honest man and realizes, as we all do, that just at present we must all unite in one common cause, viz., to save Russia. The Socialists must work with the others in this direction. Although I do not share the political opinions of the Admiral, I am firmly resolved to uphold him, for he is the right man in the right place. Later, we can try to reorganize Russia from a political point of view. Just at present we must all join our efforts in order to save her."

He then went on to say that the agrarian question, which was alluded to in the warning of the Council of Four, would, according to an official communication of the Omsk Government of the 8th of April last, be solved definitely by the National Assembly. In the meantime a series of laws was to be promulgated, regulating agrarian conditions; fixing the

order of exploitation of the land by the peasants and the just repartition of these lands which would be proceeded with later, and lastly the terms of the reparations due to the former landowners.

Development of Small Husbandry

"The common aim of these laws is to transmit the lands belonging to the idle classes to the working population, and to favor the development of small husbandry, without drawing any distinction between individual or collective work."

The same democratic ideals have inspired all the other measures taken by the Siberian Government as regards the establishment of justice, the organization of industrial labor and economic and industrial life in general.

Mr. Bourtzeff then pointed out to the interviewer that the very composition of the Omsk Government presented the most serious guarantees that could be desired. Its members are all Democrats and even include certain Socialists such as Mr. Mikhailov, son of the celebrated revolutionary who perished in jail, and who is the Minister of Finance of the Omsk Government; Mr. Volozodsky, who is both Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Starinorobitch, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Zepirov, General Controller of Food. As for the other members of the government, both civil and military, they have all been chosen—in opposition to parliamentary traditions—for their technical competency, and all are staunch Democrats.

Mr. Bourtzeff further insisted upon the fact that Russia could only be saved by the realization of the union of all the national parties, for this union alone would be able to undertake immediately the restoration of Russia and to insure in the future the free development of the country. After many trials, mistakes, successes, and failures, the Siberian Government of Admiral Koltchak has taken the right direction and has succeeded in grouping around it a really great force. It possesses both an organization and an army, and its definite success depends now (1) on the attitude the various Russian parties adopt toward Admiral Koltchak, and (2) that which the Allies will adopt toward him.

The Kereny Manifesto

Mr. Bourtzeff deplores the aggressiveness of Messrs. Kereny, Axelroff, and their friends, as expressed in the manifesto they recently published and which appeals openly to the world democracy—and he warns them not to repeat the disastrous tactics they previously followed against Korniloff with such calamitous results, ending with the triumph of Bolshevism. He begs them to remember that it is only by the union of all the Russian democrats with Admiral Koltchak and his government, that Russia will be at last liberated from Bolshevism and that the victory of the Allies will be confirmed.

However, although he considers that Admiral Koltchak is indeed facing a gigantic task, and that the Allies have committed many errors in their Russian policy, Mr. Bourtzeff regards the future with optimism, and his last words rang hopefully in the ears of the interviewer as he was about to take leave of the great revolutionary: "Bolshevism is fast declining. With in six months we shall be in Russia."

SALE OF LIQUOR CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Department of Justice officials arrested John L. Thompson, proprietor of the Lafayette Café, and Fred Curtis, his bartender, and held them in \$1000 bail each on the charge of having violated the War-Time Prohibition Law by selling "a ginger ale special" alleged to be composed of brandy and ginger ale. This is said to be the first prosecution of this kind in the city.

MINISTER MEDIATES CURIOUS MEDIATION

Minister of the Interior Sends for Metal Workers' Leaders to Settle Dispute Only to Find Agreement Had Been Made

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—With their accustomed anxiety and importunity, as it might be said, the Spanish working classes, becoming each day under the effects of slow organization more and more alive to their own importance, possibilities and necessities, have been pressing upon the chances of the immediate future and what the government was likely to do for them.

In such circumstances these men considered that there was something extremely ironical in an incident which has just taken place, and which will be for some time the talk of sections of people in Spain, while there were various suggestions that the minister most concerned, Mr. Goicoechea, might be found some other appointment more in conformity with his talents than that of Minister of the Interior in the recent Maura government. There was a touch of humor in the bland way in which some of the newspapers printed in large headlines their remark that this statesman continues to acquaint himself with nothing, and asked when he would present his resignation. It is due to Mr. Goicoechea to say that he treated these comments with that disdain which he thought they deserved and that he continued his efforts at the Ministry, which has its imposing headquarters in the Puerta del Sol, with the utmost tranquillity.

An Independent Minister

The circumstances, anyhow, are interesting. The minister in question had somewhat independent ways, and it appears that recently he made some reference to Gonzalez Hontoria, the peculiarly situated Liberal Foreign Minister in a strongly reactionary cabinet—not there, as is always insisted, because he wanted to be—which seemed to suggest forgetfulness as to Hontoria's circumstances. That was remembered against him, but the protest after all were little concerned with such a matter. What, however, filled them with astonishment and much indignation, variously expressed, was an extraordinary admission of his lack of acquaintance and concern with pressing matters most intimately associated with his own department. That he should have been unaware of the result of the general election three days after it had been published in the newspapers, and that also he should not have been informed that Gonzalez Hontoria remained a Romanist in spite of his place in the Maurist cabinet, could be tolerated with a smile, but it was a different thing when Mr. Goicoechea determined that he would take effective steps, so far as in his ability lay, for the settlement of a strike already settled.

"Settling" a Settled Strike

What happened was that he sent an intimation to the workmen's committee connected with the recent metalworkers' strike to inform them that he would be glad to receive the committee at the Ministry at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to discuss the strike situation. At five exactly the committee, somewhat nervous and apprehensive that punishment in some form

might be awaiting them, arrived at the department. They were received immediately by the Minister, who expressed his concern at the strike, his anxiety regarding it, and his desire to mediate and do all he could to bring about a settlement. The members of the committee were deeply astonished. This is a digest of the conversation that occurred:

Minister of the Interior—Some days ago I had in mind to mediate in the conflict that you are pursuing with the employers in the metal-working industry. I have not done anything in this matter because other urgent duties have constantly required my attention. Now, let us see. What is it that you want from the employers? The Workmen's Committee—Nothing, Mr. Minister—But really? What do you mean? How is that?

The Workmen's Committee—Well, the fact is that we have already come to an agreement with the employers. See here, Your Excellency, is the document duly signed and completed. The Minister (giving signs of much uneasiness)—But nobody told me anything at all about this. It is most extraordinary. But... well, well, you will pardon me.

The Workmen's Committee—Besides, the news was in the papers, and there was a meeting at the Casa del Pueblo this morning at which the workmen approved of the bases of the agreement.

The Minister—Nothing! Nothing! I repeat that I knew nothing at all of this. You will pardon me.

HIDDEN DISTILLERY DISCOVERED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Located almost directly opposite Bordeau Jail, large and modern in its every detail, a complete distilling outfit was discovered by J. A. Masson, inland revenue officer, at a summer residence in Ahuntsic, a suburb of Montreal, on the Riviere des Prairies. The still was found in a cellar with approaches all carefully camouflaged. In addition to the still the officer also found 50 gallons of spirits, 500 pounds of sugar, and 1200 pounds of mash. A secret door gave access to the cellar, where large cement tubs with the elaborate still showed that the industry had been established with the idea of permanency.

INCREASE IN WHEAT EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Since the departure from the Port of Quebec of the first steamer this present season, on April 23, there have been exported 2,778,000 bushels of wheat. For the same period last year not a single bushel had been exported, the shipping of grains only beginning in that year on Aug. 1. At the present time there is not a bushel of wheat or grain in the Harbor Commission's elevators, but a shipment of 80,000 bushels of wheat is now on its way to Quebec. This is but the first of many shipments that are to follow.

IRELAND MAY TRY COOPERATIVE PLAN

Transport and General Workers Union Advocates Cooperation as Sound Economically

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish Transport and General Workers Union has recently sent to its branches throughout Ireland a circular on cooperation which says:

"In view of the very great interest which is now being taken by our members throughout the country in cooperation and of our own conviction that in this method of working lies the greatest hope of sound economic self-determination for Irishmen, we think it most desirable that all branches should be fully informed as to the methods of starting, working, and developing cooperative societies. It is very important that there should be no overlapping or competition in these matters; cooperation to be a success must take in every class of the people, and it must be run in a businesslike way."

Scheme Drawn Up

A very simple scheme has been drawn up for use in the branches, which are scattered all over the country, but are mostly situated in the middle and south of Ireland.

Mr. William O'Brien, general secretary of the union, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said he had lately traveled all through the country and had found flourishing branches in nearly every district. Mr. O'Brien pointed to a map of Ireland on which were marked the places where the Transport Union badge is to be found, and which stretches from the Isle of Arran to County Cork and Wexford. The membership, Mr. O'Brien said, is close on 100,000, and the branches, which now number 350, have increased by 140 since last January. Each branch spends 25 per cent of its own contribution, while headquarters pays strike pay, out of work benefits, and other expenses.

"We have always strongly supported the cooperative movement," Mr. O'Brien continued, "which has been more flourishing in the north than the south of Ireland, but both urban and country distributive stores would be very useful."

RETURN OF SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The South African delegation have now returned home. They were much impressed by the cordial reception they met with in Holland. Discussing the economic development of South Africa, Mr. Malan said that there was a growing realization that South Africa needed greater economic independence. In this respect Holland could do much. What was required was economic cooperation. This was also emphasized by Dr. Hertog. The latter declared that South Africa was in great need of closer economic contact with Holland, but she was tied down by a shipping monopoly. There was an urgent desire for a direct steamship line between Holland and South Africa. The Boers would assuredly be able to collect £500,000 to £1,000,000 for this purpose. A steamship line would not only be of great service for exports, but also for imports. Exports of wool had increased from 400,000 bales in 1913 to an estimated 600,000 this year. General Hertog further discussed the prospects of economic relations between Holland and South Africa, which, he declared, were favorable in every way. He also believed that the number of young men who went to Holland to complete their studies would rapidly increase. Thirty were now on their way.

Spending Power
The spending power of even a small branch is very considerable. A hundred members spend about £150 a week. The ordinary shopkeeper's profit on this is about £30 a week. There is no reason, he added, why this profit should not be secured for the members themselves.
Mr. O'Brien then proceeded to outline a scheme for a cooperative society as follows:
1. A small committee, to include a secretary and treasurer, and a buyer, if these cannot undertake it.
2. Certain articles to be selected in which the store shall trade, and a list made of the amounts of such goods consumed by the members of the group.
3. The money necessary to purchase goods for cash from the wholesaler to be obtained either by subscription from the group concerned, or by each member paying down in advance the cost of the goods he has ordered.
4. No credit to be sought or given.
5. The premises must not involve a debt. The barest equipment will suffice.
6. The goods to be sold at an average profit of 15 to 20 per cent, such profit to remain in the funds and be allowed to accumulate with a view to opening up a store on regular lines when the necessary capital has been secured.

DESIGNS ASKED FOR RIFLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Investors are asked by the War Department to submit designs for a semi-automatic military rifle, to replace weapons now in use. The designs must meet specifications prepared by ordnance experts.

CALL TO GUATEMALAN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Cabrera has issued a decree calling a special session of the Guatemalan Congress for Aug. 29 to "investigate the peace treaty and for other matters" according to a dispatch to the State Department.

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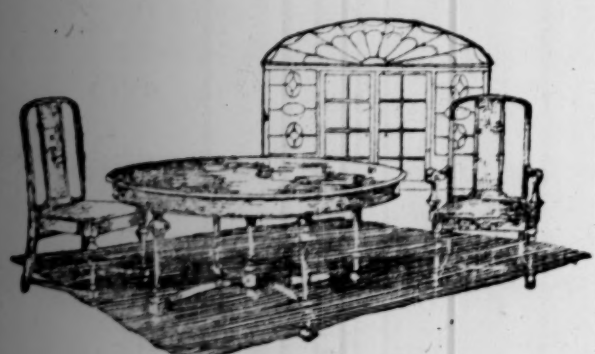
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON TO MEET TILDEN IN FINALS

Californian Eliminates Ichiya Kumagai in Straight Sets—Doubles Champion Defeats Voshell in Five-Set Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Rhode Island—As the result of the semi-final round matches played Friday, W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, the former United States title holder and W. T. Tilden 2d, the Philadelphia wizard will meet in the final match of the Newport invitation tennis tournament at the Newport Casino courts this morning. Ichiya Kumagai the Japanese champion who Thursday afternoon sprang the surprise of the tournament when he defeated the United States champion was yesterday disposed of by Johnston, while S. H. Voshell of New York was defeated by Tilden.

Sharing the honors of the day with the semi-final matches was the arrival and participation in the doubles of the Australian teams, N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, the former Wimbledon champion, and Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas pairing in the other. Everybody was waiting to see what the Australians would do and they found the players from overseas well able to take care of themselves, both pairs playing exceedingly well despite the fact that they only recently had ended a long sea voyage. The former pair disposed of A. S. Cragin and Dr. William Rosenbaum in straight sets and Lycette and Thomas defeated Carl Fisher and Dr. Hawk in a three-set match.

The feature match of the day was that between Johnston and Kumagai on the championship court. At the very outset Johnston clearly proved that he was out for a victory against his former rival from Japan. The Californian immediately put Kumagai on the defensive by making long drives and placing them deep in the court. This long placing won Johnston the first three games. Once in a while Kumagai would try to come up to the net but he was very soon driven back again by the Californian, and the set ended with Japan's star having but one game to his credit.

Kumagai tried to bring into action his powerful forearm stroke that has worried many players, but Johnston was ready for it and he met the ball without a mistake. The second set ended as the first, but in the third set Kumagai tried to make a stand. He rallied somewhat and forced Johnston more than he had at any time during the match, but Johnston finally out-generaled him and some of the long shots of the Californian were most remarkable, especially the shot from one corner of the court to the other that scored the winning point.

The match between Tilden and Voshell was a peculiar one. It terminated entirely differently from the way that the gallery around the house court anticipated it was going to come out. The New Yorker started off like a whirlwind, and without any difficulty he had Tilden at a great disadvantage and won the first two sets without a great deal of trouble, 6-1, 6-2.

At the beginning of the third set Voshell protested a decision that was made against him. After this he seemed to lose control of his shots, and he let this set, as well as the next, slip through his fingers at love. The fourth set was almost the same, though he did take one game. The summary:

NEWPORT CUP SINGLES

Semi-Final Round
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Ichiya Kumagai, Japan, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated S. H. Voshell, New York, 1-6, 2-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

NEWPORT CUP DOUBLES

Second Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated S. Cragin and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-2, 10-8.
W. F. Johnston and Vincent Richards defeated P. T. Anderson and F. C. Bagge, 5-7, 2-6, 6-3.

Third Round
R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett, Australia, defeated Carl Fisher and Dr. P. H. Hawk, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.
C. J. Griffin and W. M. Johnston defeated N. W. Niles and R. L. Murray, 6-4, 6-4.

Fourth Round
C. S. Garland and H. C. Johnson defeated S. H. Voshell and Ichiya Kumagai, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4.
J. K. Cushing and J. H. van Allen defeated Ben Yamasaki and S. Speath, 6-3, 6-2.

Fifth Round
W. M. Washburn and R. N. Williams 2d defeated H. Perin and G. Douglas, 6-1, 6-2.
W. F. Johnston and Vincent Richards defeated J. S. Cushman and J. H. van Allen, 6-0, 6-3.

Sixth Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson defeated C. S. Garland and H. C. Johnson, 6-3, 6-4.

Seventh Round
W. F. Johnston and Vincent Richards defeated J. S. Cushman and J. H. van Allen, 6-0, 6-3.

Eighth Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson defeated C. S. Garland and H. C. Johnson, 6-3, 6-4.

Ninth Round
W. F. Johnston and Vincent Richards defeated J. S. Cushman and J. H. van Allen, 6-0, 6-3.

Tenth Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson defeated C. S. Garland and H. C. Johnson, 6-3, 6-4.

Eleventh Round
W. F. Johnston and Vincent Richards defeated J. S. Cushman and J. H. van Allen, 6-0, 6-3.

Twelfth Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson defeated C. S. Garland and H. C. Johnson, 6-3, 6-4.

Thirteenth Round
W. F. Johnston and Vincent Richards defeated J. S. Cushman and J. H. van Allen, 6-0, 6-3.

Fourteenth Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson defeated C. S. Garland and H. C. Johnson, 6-3, 6-4.

Fifteenth Round
W. F. Johnston and Vincent Richards defeated J. S. Cushman and J. H. van Allen, 6-0, 6-3.

Sixteenth Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson defeated C. S. Garland and H. C. Johnson, 6-3, 6-4.

Seventeenth Round
W. F. Johnston and Vincent Richards defeated J. S. Cushman and J. H. van Allen, 6-0, 6-3.

Eighteenth Round
N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson defeated C. S. Garland and H. C. Johnson, 6-3, 6-4.

G. L. PATTERSON BEATS GOBERT

Famous Australian Tennis Player Eliminates French Expert in Fifth Round at Wimbledon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WIMBLEDON, England—G. L. Patterson, the Australian lawn tennis star, pupil and partner of N. E. Brookes, the former world's champion, achieved one of the best successes which have fallen to him during the championship meeting at Wimbledon, when he defeated A. H. Gobert, the famous Frenchman, in the fifth round of the men's singles. It is sufficient testimony to his brilliancy that even Gobert failed to take a set from him, and it was left to the veteran, M. J. G. Ritchie, to do that in the following, the semi-final, round. Patterson has a service that few have been able to return with any degree of consistency, and this lightning service is well backed up by a capacity for placing the ball deliberately and without undue haste just where his opponent will find the most difficulty in getting to it. Let his opponent make a weak return from the baseline and he is there with a fierce smash or a neatly turned stroke which will put the ball just over the net and out of reach—just as the occasion may demand. All these varieties of strokes Patterson displayed against Gobert, and on top of it he played with the confidence of a winner. It certainly took him some time to settle down to his game, for the first set went to 18 games; but he won eventually at 10-8, and never looked back. He entered the semi-final and knocked out the last representative of France by three sets to love, the last two sets being won, 6-3, 6-2.

Other interesting games were there on the same day, as, for instance, where two of Australia's clever contingent, R. V. Thomas and Capt. P. O'Hara Wood, were eliminated by C. S. Garland Jr. and America, and Lieut. Col. A. R. F. Kingscott, England, respectively, and where C. P. Dixon was knocked out by a compatriot, the veteran M. J. G. Ritchie. The full results of the day's play were:

MEN'S SINGLES—Fifth Round
M. J. G. Ritchie defeated C. P. Dixon, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.
G. L. Patterson defeated A. H. Gobert, 10-8, 6-3, 6-2.

Lieut. Col. A. R. F. Kingscott defeated Capt. P. O'Hara Wood, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.
C. S. Garland Jr. defeated R. V. Thomas, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round
Mrs. Beamish defeated Mrs. H. Edgington, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.
Miss Satterthwaite defeated Mrs. Winch, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Lengten defeated Miss K. McKane, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Ryan defeated Mrs. Parton, 6-2, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round
Randolph Lycett and Maj. R. W. Heath defeated C. E. Leo Lytle and W. A. Ingram, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.
C. S. Garland Jr. and J. S. Cannon defeated G. McQuillan and E. Seale, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

Hon. F. M. B. Fisher and M. J. G. Ritchie defeated R. Dash and C. L. Philcox, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.
C. J. Griffin and W. E. Davis defeated F. W. Donisthorpe and C. S. Grace, 3-6, 6-3, 10-8, 6-2.

Thompson and Capt. P. O'Hara Wood defeated T. M. Mayrograd and P. M. Dawson, 2-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, 9-7.
F. L. Riseley and C. P. Dixon defeated Max Decugis and W. H. Laurentz, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round
A. D. Prebble and Mrs. Lambert Chambers defeated Max Woodman and Mrs. Greville, 6-4, 6-1.
G. T. C. Watt and Mrs. Beamish defeated A. H. Lowe and Mrs. Lamplough, 6-2, 6-4.

Third Round
Mrs. S. Hall and Miss Holman defeated Mrs. Silver and Mrs. O'Neill, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round
Mrs. Cobb and Miss H. McKane defeated Mrs. Craddock and Mrs. Greville, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.
Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Manser defeated Mrs. A. Hall and Mrs. Lamb, 6-1, 6-2.

Third Round
Mrs. S. Hall and Miss Holman defeated Mrs. Silver and Mrs. O'Neill, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

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Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Manser defeated Mrs. A. Hall and Mrs. Lamb, 6-1, 6-2.

Third Round
Mrs. S. Hall and Miss Holman defeated Mrs. Silver and Mrs. O'Neill, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

WALLACE SCOTT DEFEATS ALLEN

Play in the Pacific Northwest Lawn Tennis Championship Men's Singles Is Producing Some Sharp Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TACOMA, Washington—As the twenty-ninth Pacific northwest tennis tournament at the Tacoma Tennis Club is drawing toward its close, the playing is narrowing down to a sharp contest between a group of the cleverest racket wielders for places in the semi-finals. Among the men's singles the struggle between Wallace Scott, the youthful Tacoma Club champion, and Marshall Allen, Seattle champion and a former holder of the northwest junior championship, was one of the feature matches Thursday. Scott defeated his opponent easily with his clever service neat placing. Henry Pringle of Tacoma participated in two of the spectacular matches of the day. In the morning Pringle had some difficulty in defeating Warren Brown Jr. The score was 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. In the afternoon, however, when he faced Henry Graham of Tacoma, whose admirable playing during the tourney has eliminated several of the visiting stars, he outclassed Graham in a series of brilliantly played sets, 6-0, 1-6, 6-3. Phil Neer, Portland junior champion, defeated Leon de Turenne of Seattle, a Harvard freshman tennis captain, a hard-fought battle between E. R. McCormick, former Yale champion, and Gerald Todd, both Tacoma men, resulted in a victory for Todd.

Miss Mayne McDonald of Seattle, woman champion of the northwest, defeated Mrs. J. C. Cushing, 7-5, 6-4. Miss McDonald drives with a masculine firmness and plays a clever net game. One of the disappointments in the men's doubles was the outcome of the Scott and McCormick match against Waller and Vanderlas. McCormick was temporarily off his game and Scott's serves got the pair the only points they made in the two sets.

Several hard-fought battles that resulted in unexpected victories marked the play Wednesday. The surprise of the morning was the defeat of Fenimore Cady of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, holder of the Inland Empire championship, by Allen, who displayed both clever driving and placing.

Miss Stella Fording, Portland's cleverest woman player, and Miss Gertrude Schreiner of Seattle kept the gallery entertained and guessing for nearly three hours in one of the queen contests of the afternoon. The contest was very close, with the honors balancing slightly in Miss Fording's favor. Miss Fording won with a score, 6-3, 1-6, 16-14. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round
Marshall Allen, Seattle, defeated Fenimore Cady, Idaho, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.
Henry Graham, Tacoma, defeated Robert Wabrausek, Seattle, 6-2, 6-0.

Phil Neer, Portland, defeated William Taylor, Seattle, 6-3, 6-2.
Gerald Todd, Tacoma, defeated Vernier Burrill, Tacoma, 5-7, 6-0, 6-2.

Henry Pringle, Tacoma, defeated Warren Brown Jr., Tacoma, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Wallace Scott, Tacoma, defeated Marshall Allen, Seattle, 6-0, 10-8.

Phil Neer, Portland, defeated Leon de Turenne, Seattle, 6-0, 6-3.

Henry Pringle, Tacoma, defeated Henry Graham, Tacoma, 6-0, 1-6, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round
Allen and de Turenne defeated Davis and Sherwood, by default.

Carpenter and Brown defeated Graft and Grafton, 6-0, 6-4.

Wabrausek and Taylor defeated Pessemier and B. Scott, by default.

Third Round
Neer and Smith defeated Cady and Wakefield, 6-2, 6-4.

Wright and Harper defeated B. Scott and Koldas, 6-4, 6-2.

Graham and Kelsa defeated Allen and de Turenne, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Pringle and Burrill defeated Carpenter and Brown, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1.

Fourth Round
Waller and Vanderlas defeated Wallace Scott and E. R. McCormick, 6-3, 6-2.

Graham and Kelsa defeated Burrill and Pringle, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Waller and Vanderlas defeated Scott and McCormick, 6-3, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round
Miss Fording, Portland, defeated Miss Dorothy Kahler, Tacoma, 6-0, 6-0.

Third Round
Miss Fording, Portland, defeated Miss Schreiner, Tacoma, 6-3, 1-6, 10-14.

Miss Wheaton defeated Miss Daponte, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Mayne McDonald, Seattle, defeated J. C. Cushing, Oakland, 7-5, 6-4.

Miss Sarah Livingston, Seattle, defeated Miss Stella Fording, Portland, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round
Miss Margaret Bakes and Miss Bernice Daponte, Tacoma, defeated Miss Anna Church, Seattle, and Miss Helen Daponte, Tacoma, 7-4, 6-1.

Miss J. Pollock and Miss Helen Frazier, Tacoma, defeated Miss Dorothy and Miss Doris Kahler, Tacoma, 6-2, 8-6.

ENGLISH TRACK SHOWING GOOD

United Kingdom and Sweden Carried Off Most Honors in A. A. A. Championship Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The United Kingdom and Sweden carried off most of the honors at the Amateur Athletic Association championships, held at Stamford Bridge on July 5, many noted runners of all nationalities not turning out as expected. The American contingent, for instance, were detained at the Pershing Stadium in Paris, and were unable to attend at Stamford Bridge. The New Zealanders and the Canadians, however, reached England in time to compete.

On the whole, the running was considered good, having regard to the state of the track, and the prospects for the next Olympic games are rosy. Good men were revealed in the two hills—W. A. Hill of the Surrey Athletic Club and A. G. Hill of the Polytechnic Harriers. The former carried off the first places in the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard dash; the latter, the half-mile and mile runs. Ten firsts went to representatives of the home country; Sweden took four firsts and four seconds; New Zealand won the 120-yard hurdles; and Denmark took the hammer throwing. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. A. Hill, Surrey A. C.; J. Lindsay, New Zealand H. Q. second; V. H. A. D'Arcy, Polytechnic H. third; H. P. V. Edwards, Polytechnic H. fourth. Time—10s.
200-Yard Dash—Won by W. A. Hill, Polytechnic H.; A. Bolin, Swedish A. A. second; G. P. Sweet, Surrey A. C. third; E. J. Reynolds, Birchfield H. fourth. Time—22s.
400-Yard Hurdles—Won by H. E. Wilson, New Zealand H. Q.; G. H. Gray (holder), Salford H. second; G. P. Kedwell, New Zealand H. Q. third; Major Harrison, R. C. fourth. Time—55s.

Throwing the Hammer—Won by Einar Midtgaard, Danish A. A.; distance 144ft. 4in.; Capt. J. R. Freeborn, Cambridge U. A. C. second; distance, 144ft. 2in.
Running High Jump—Won by B. H. Baker, Liverpool H. and A. C. height 5ft. 11in.; E. Hogstrom, Swedish A. A. second; height, 5ft. 10in.; H. A. Carroll, Polytechnic H. third; height 5ft. 9in.; Jansen, Swedish A. A. fourth, height 5ft. 7in.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by R. Bridge (holder), Lancashire W. A. C. first; L. Rasmussen, Swedish A. A. second; J. D. Dowse, Uxbridge and Middlesex W. C. third; G. A. Rounce, Grays, fourth; V. R. Ross, Uxbridge and Middlesex W. C. fifth; W. Draper, Surrey A. C. sixth; P. Creasy, Highgate H. seventh; J. F. Evans, Uxbridge and Middlesex W. C. eighth; C. E. J. Gunn, Surrey A. C. ninth. Time—14m. 18s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by W. A. Hill, Surrey A. C.; H. P. V. Edwards, Polytechnic H. second; J. Lindsay, New Zealand H. Q. third; V. H. A. D'Arcy, Polytechnic H. fourth; K. Mattheussen, Danish A. A. fifth. Time—22s.

Putting the Weight—Won by N. Jansen, Swedish A. A. height 49ft. 3in.; R. Salazar, Woods, Cambridge U. A. C. second, 49ft. 5 1/2in.; Lieutenant Hamilton, R. A. S. C. M. T. third, 35ft. 6 1/2in.

Shot—Won by E. Hogstrom, Swedish A. A. height 44ft. 6in.; W. Peterson, Danish A. A. second, 44ft. 9in.

Two-Mile Steeple-Chase—Won by P. Hodge, Surrey A. C.; L. M. Cummins, Swedish A. A. second; height 44ft. 6in.; field H. third; J. Beattie, Irish A. C. A. C. Clues, Sparkhill H. J. McKenna, Small Heath H. Time—11m. 53s.

Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by G. M. Butler, Cambridge U. A. C.; N. Engdahl, Swedish A. A. second; C. Griffiths, Surrey A. C. third; J. H. R. Wilton, New Zealand H. Q. fourth; B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford U. A. C. fifth. Time—1m. 05s.

Running Long Jump—Won by W. Petersen, Swedish A. A. height 23ft. 6 1/2in.; R. Halliburton, Surrey A. C. second, 22ft. 3 1/2in.; H. A. Carroll, Polytechnic H. third, 22ft. 3 1/2in.; H. Thorsen, Danish A. A. fourth, 21ft. 4in.; L. Blades, Surrey A. C. fifth, 20ft. 7 1/2in.; H. M. Abrahams, L. A. C. sixth, 20ft. 6in.

One-Mile Run—Won by A. G. Hill, Polytechnic H.; N. Lundgren, Swedish A. A. second; J. Quinn, Birchfield H. third; F. de B. Collette, L. A. C. fourth; E. Ives, Queen's Park H. fifth; E. Giles, Cambridge U. A. C. sixth; W. S. Waters, Polytechnic H. seventh. Time—4m. 21s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by G. H. Gray, Salford H. Q.; J. Rogers, Salford H. Q. second; Maj. H. L. Fuller, Oxford U. A. C. third. Time—59s.

Four-Mile Run—Won by E. Backman, Swedish A. A.; E. Glover, Hallamshire H. second; E. J. Rogers, Salford H. Q. third; H. F. Thomas, Surrey A. C. fourth; R. C. Lightwood, King's College A. C. fifth; L. G. Housden, South London H. sixth; G. O. Surray A. C. seventh. Time—15m. 56s.

One-Mile Relay Race—Won by Polytechnic (holders), (A. G. Hill, V. H. A. D'Arcy, R. S. Burley, H. Edwards); Surrey A. C. (G. P. Sweet, W. A. Hill, L. Blades, S. Usher), second; King's College A. A. (A. Joseph, R. H. Waters, D. A. Stevens, W. L. Gonsill), third. Time—3m. 37s.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
BEATS YORKSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHEFFIELD, England—Nottinghamshire easily defeated Yorkshire in a county cricket match at Sheffield, June 28, by six wickets. In the second innings Yorkshire put up a poor fight against the Nottingham bowlers; but a good stand was made by Kilner and Birtles, who between them added 81 to the score. The two most promising Nottingham batsmen were A. W. Carr and Oates, who made 54 and 77, respectively, the latter being not out. The scores:

YORKSHIRE
Rhodes, c. Gunn (G.), b. Barratt 0
Holmes, b. Barratt 9
Denton, c. Gunn (G.), b. Flint (B.) 19
R. Kilner, c. and b. Flint (B.) 22
Sutcliffe, not out 22
Hirst, c. Carr, b. Barratt 18
N. Kilner, at Oates, b. Richmond 1
Birtles, l. b. w. b. Richmond 3
Dolphin, b. Richmond 0
E. Blackburne, c. Carr, b. Flint (W.) 8
Smith, c. Oates, b. Richmond 8
Extras 3
Total 112

Second Innings
Holmes, ht. wkt. b. Richmond 52
Rhodes, b. Barratt 1
Denton, b. Barratt 26
Kilner (R.), c. Oates, b. Richmond 5
Sutcliffe, l. b. w. b. Richmond 18
Total 100

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Traders Would Like to Know
if Top Has Been Reached
in Bull Campaign—Demands
Upon Money Market

Labor unrest, social disturbances, and high cost of living found their expression this week in a violent break in the securities markets. The slump in the New York market early in the week was the most severe the New York exchange has experienced in a long time. It was followed by a substantial rally, but stocks sold off sharply again later in the week.

The long and almost unbroken rise in securities prices invited the break. Almost any day for selling stocks in the circumstances was about as good as another. The unfavorable railroad labor situation, coupled with the apparently determined efforts on the part of the government to reduce the cost of living, conduced to bring about the slump. It is believed that many marginal accounts were wiped out. Likewise, it is thought that the short account was much reduced, giving the market a better technical position. However, what the average man wants to know is whether this week marks the end of the bull movement or is a temporary setback in the upward swing.

Bond Prices Lower

The New York bond market in July displayed an unexpected reversal. In form, Dow Jones & Co. bond index, based upon average price and yield of 40 representative bonds, declined 1.04 points to 70.34, compared with an advance of .35 of a point to 71.38 in June and an advance of 3.24 points to 71.02 in May. In July, 1918, the index stood at 68.76, or 1.58 points below the present level. The enormous amount of new issues brought out at attractive prices, high money, and country-wide industrial unrest, all induced curtailment of bond purchases, and in many cases actual liquidation, and tended toward lower prices.

As was to be expected, industrial bonds yielded the most ground, recording 1.32 points to 71.77. They have been the firmest of any class for the last two years, reaching the highest point last month.

First-class rails declined 1.13 points to 78.12 and second-class rails were off 1.37 to 67.42, with no resiliency. Public utilities, off only .33 of a point to 64.06, showed comparative strength, declining less than other classes.

Money Still a Big Factor

In addition to the influences enumerated, the money market continues to be an important factor in the securities markets. The demand for funds is unabated. In fact, it is expected to increase greatly from this time forward. Business requirements and crop moving in the United States will be such as to cause firm money rates in the fall. The demands of other governments for funds are unknown, but will be a potential factor in the general situation.

In New York, the week's stock market incidents to date have naturally led to a considerable strengthening of the credit position of the banks, through curtailment of the outstanding stock loan account, which was believed to have approached a high point of \$1,700,000,000. The liquidation this week is understood to have effected a shrinkage of 10 per cent or more in the loan items of several large banks.

There would seem now to be no immediate occasion for any reserve board or other banking admonitions, were such contemplated.

Strong Banking Position

A notable expansion in the capital of national banks is recorded in the comptroller's statement for July, with a total of \$12,440,000,000 new capital through charters and increases forming a new monthly record in recent years, and amounting to seven times the decrease through liquidation or reductions. The number of national banks is steadily approaching the 8000-mark, with 7825 now in existence, and applications in for 224 charters. The 7000-mark was crossed in July of 1910, and the 6000 in 1907.

The strength of the banking position of the country reflected in the fact that no national bank has failed in the last half year, and that only two small institutions have failed since the beginning of 1918. This excellent record has not been equaled since 1870.

Fresh weakness has developed in the foreign exchanges. Most notable is the further decline in the French franc, which made a new low record. Extensive offerings of bills against grain and manufactures are reported, and some short selling.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

NEW YORK, New York—The International Nickel Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1919, reports profits after charges and all taxes, of \$174,529, equivalent after preferred dividends, to two cents a share (\$25 per share) on the \$41,834,600 common stock, compared with \$1,446,364, or \$1.02 a share in the corresponding period of 1918.

PHILADELPHIA CITY LOAN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Drexel & Company syndicate has been awarded the \$2,000,000 4 1/2 per cent Philadelphia city loan at 101.533. The bonds are in coupon and registered form, maturing July 16, 1929, and are free of all taxes.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am Beet Sugar | 82 | 83 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Am Can | 50 1/2 | 51 | 49 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Am Car & Fdry | 113 | 115 1/2 | 113 | 114 1/2 |
| Am Int | 97 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 95 | 98 |
| Am Loco | 80 1/2 | 84 | 80 | 82 1/2 |
| Am Smelters | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 76 |
| Am Sugar | 127 1/2 | 128 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| Am Tel & Tel | 102 1/2 | 103 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Am Woolen | 112 | 112 | 105 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Atchafson | 20 1/2 | 21 | 18 | 20 |
| Anaconda | 66 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| A. G. & W. I. | 151 1/2 | 154 | 146 | 152 |
| Bald Loco | 106 | 105 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| B. & O. | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Beth Steel | 86 | 88 | 82 | 85 1/2 |
| B. R. T. | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Can Pac | 156 | 156 1/2 | 153 1/2 | 156 |
| Can Leather | 94 1/2 | 100 | 93 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| C. M. & St. P. | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Chgo & N. Y. | 43 1/2 | 44 | 42 | 43 1/2 |
| Corn Prod | 79 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Cruible Steel | 131 | 135 | 129 1/2 | 134 1/2 |
| Cuba Cane | 22 | 22 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Cuba Cane pfd | 76 | 77 1/2 | 74 | 75 1/2 |
| Endicott-John | 96 | 106 | 96 | 105 |
| Erie | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Gen Electric | 181 1/2 | 184 1/2 | 180 1/2 | 183 1/2 |
| Gen Motors | 213 | 219 1/2 | 213 | 217 1/2 |
| Goodrich | 77 | 78 | 75 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Inspiration | 58 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Kennecott | 36 1/2 | 37 | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Marine | 52 1/2 | 56 | 50 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Marine pfd | 112 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 112 |
| Max Motor | 47 | 48 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| Mex Pet | 172 1/2 | 173 1/2 | 168 1/2 | 172 1/2 |
| M. & E. | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| N. Y. Central | 72 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 31 | 31 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| N. Y. Pacific | 87 1/2 | 88 | 84 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Par-Arm | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Penn | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Pier-Arrow | 51 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Reading | 78 | 78 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| St. Paul | 83 1/2 | 86 | 83 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Roy D. N. Y. | 89 | 89 | 84 | 88 1/2 |
| Sinclair | 52 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| So Pacific | 95 | 96 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Studebaker | 104 | 104 1/2 | 100 | 103 1/2 |
| Texas Co | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Texas & Pacific | 42 1/2 | 43 | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| U. S. Food | 122 1/2 | 124 | 119 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| U. S. Rubber | 127 | 128 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Utah Copper | 85 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Westinghouse | 51 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Wills-Over | 32 | 32 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 32 |
| Total sales | 2,071,800 shares. | | | |

LIBERTY BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lib 3 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Lib 4 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| Lib 5 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Lib 6 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Lib 7 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Lib 8 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| Lib 9 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Lib 10 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Lib 11 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Lib 12 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 |
| Lib 13 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Lib 14 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 |
| Lib 15 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 |
| Lib 16 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Lib 17 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Lib 18 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| Lib 19 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Lib 20 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Lib 21 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| Lib 22 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Lib 23 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Lib 24 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 |
| Lib 25 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Lib 26 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| Lib 27 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Lib 28 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Lib 29 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 |
| Lib 30 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Lib 31 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Lib 32 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 |
| Lib 33 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Lib 34 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 |
| Lib 35 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 |
| Lib 36 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Lib 37 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Lib 38 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Lib 39 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 |
| Lib 40 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Lib 41 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Lib 42 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Lib 43 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Lib 44 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Lib 45 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Lib 46 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Lib 47 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Lib 48 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Lib 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Lib 50 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| Lib 51 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Lib 52 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| Lib 53 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 |
| Lib 54 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Lib 55 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Lib 56 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Lib 57 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Lib 58 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Lib 59 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| Lib 60 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| Lib 61 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Lib 62 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Lib 63 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Lib 64 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Lib 65 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Lib 66 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Lib 67 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Lib 68 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Lib 69 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Lib 70 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Lib 71 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Lib 72 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Lib 73 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Lib 74 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Lib 75 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Lib 76 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Lib 77 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Lib 78 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Lib 79 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Lib 80 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Lib 81 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Lib 82 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Lib 83 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Lib 84 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Lib 85 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Lib 86 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Lib 87 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Lib 88 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Lib 89 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Lib 90 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Lib 91 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Lib 92 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Lib 93 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Lib 94 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Lib 95 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Lib 96 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Lib 97 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| Lib 98 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| Lib 99 1/2 | 0 1/2 | 0 1/2 | 0 1/2 | 0 1/2 |
| Lib 100 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Anglo-French 5 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| City of London 6 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| City of Lyons 6 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| City of Paris 6 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/ |

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

GLOUCESTERSHIRE GROUP

III

The Composers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the earlier articles of this series Gloucestershire and its poets have already been considered in relation to music. It remains therefore, to speak of the composers themselves, the men who form what may be called the musical sector of the Gloucestershire Group—i. e. Sir Hubert Parry, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Ivor Gurney, and Herbert Howells. With them must be linked another composer, who, though not actually belonging to the group, yet seems to stand behind it watching in silent approval—Samuel Sebastian Wesley, born 1810, who appears to the imagination like the figure of some poet, such as one may see pictured in old stained-glass windows, his gaze full of encouragement, his hand uplifted in benediction.

Wesley was not a Gloucesterian himself, but his connection with the border counties began early, on his appointment as organist of Hereford Cathedral when only 22. It was his first big opportunity. Later he passed through a series of distinguished posts in other places, since he was easily the finest church musician of his day; but he returned at length to the border country in 1865, when he accepted the organistship of Gloucester Cathedral. Though he was there but 10 years, as so stamped his memory upon Gloucester that no musician can think now of the cathedral—with its marvelous tower, magnificent Norman nave, and exquisite choir in perpendicular architecture—without thinking also of S. S. Wesley, his character proud and stormy as that of a Norman noble, yet withal sensitive, ideal, and tender as a child.

Chopin was not more wholly the composer, par excellence, for the piano than Wesley was for the church organ; and his work, restricted in scope though it be, is of the finest quality. He alone, among English composers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, possessed that same fire of national genius which burned in earlier times in Henry Purcell, and which has reemerged in such men as Parry, Elgar, and Vaughan Williams during recent years. In speaking of Parry, the greatest figure of the Gloucestershire Group, it is only possible, owing to limitations of space, to allude to such features of his work as are linked with his country.

A Thorough Genius

Charles Hubert Hastings Parry came of a Gloucestershire family, and inherited from his father, Mr. Gambier Parry, the beautiful estate of Highnam, near Gloucester. He loved the place; and the present writer remembers how he delighted to go off there for week-ends, passing straight from his duties as director of the Royal College of Music in London to those capacity an imaginative grasp and thoroughness which were characteristic of all he did. He knew every corner of Gloucester Cathedral, the very stones seemed dear to him, and many of his finest compositions—those which marked definite stages in his own career or in the progress of English music—are intertwined with the Gloucester meetings of the Three Choirs Festivals.

"Prometheus Unbound" (a setting for soli, chorus, and orchestra of Shelley's poem) was produced here in 1880, when Parry was 32; and, though it was not a success, it was something more unusual—a pioneer. Mr. Fuller Mailland says of it in Grove's Dictionary of Music, that "the type of composition of which it was the first specimen has had great consequences in the development of our national art. The dramatic monologue of Prometheus had a new note of sincerity in it; besides the wonderful faithfulness of accentuation in which Parry has always been unrivaled among modern composers."

Parry's next big choral composition, also done for Gloucester, was a setting of Shirley's ode, "The Glories of Our Blood and State," a work for which he himself always had a special liking, and one which brought to the public a conviction that a new composer had arisen destined to do great things. Other works of his were produced at Gloucester in the years that followed, among them "Job," one of the noblest of his oratorios, and the beautiful sinfonia sacra, "The Love That Casteth Out Fear."

Reference has already been made to Parry's faithfulness of accentuation in word setting. He brought to bear upon the task his double powers as musician and poet, and the result is something to marvel at in its truth and the delicacy of adjustment between words and music. His now famous series of songs, "The English Lyrics," are a fine example of his art in spanning "words with just note and accent" (to quote the phrase that Milton employed about a lesser song writer, Henry Lawes). Parry's greatness as a composer has, perhaps, rather obscured the fact that he was also a gifted poet; though he never put forward any volume of poems, much poetry of his own is imbedded in the various cantatas and in some cases he arranged his librettos entirely.

Remainder of the Group

The three other composers of the Gloucestershire Group, Vaughan Williams, Ivor Gurney, and Herbert Howells, are all men who came directly under Parry's influence at the Royal College of Music. Vaughan Williams was Parry's pupil at one time and the others are pupils of Sir Charles Stanford. All three show their indebtedness to Parry by sturdy independence of thought and unwavering artistic sincerity, rather than by any adoption of his individual methods of technique—which is as he would have wished.

of time stands between Parry and the two younger composers, was born at Down Ampney, on the borders of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. His genius is of the type which develops slowly, and he traveled widely and studied under masters of diverse schools while he was acquiring the technique which has since enabled him to express some of the most powerful and moving things that have yet been uttered in English music. Parry, Stanford, Max Bruch, Favel—these are the men from whom he has learned, and his individuality has only glowed the brighter for contact with theirs.

Such splendid works of his as the "Sea Symphony" and "Toward the Unknown Region" (both settings of poems by Walt Whitman, with whom he seems to have a remarkable affinity) and the "London Symphony" leap to one's memory on the mere mention of his name; but his song-cycle "On Wenlock Edge" has a special claim to be mentioned here, since the words are taken from A. E. Housman's "Shropshire Lad," and therefore belong to the border country. Many composers have set these poems to music, but no one has more successfully reproduced their atmosphere than Vaughan Williams. Indeed, in nearly all his songs, he sets the mood of a poem rather than its exact words.

This "Wenlock Edge" cycle is laid out for tenor voice, string quartet, and piano, and the very first song in the set—that which gives its name to the work—is perhaps the best of them all. It is certainly one of the most vivid songs in English music.

Compositions of a Soldier Poet

Ivor Gurney, born at Gloucester, has already been referred to as one of the soldier poets. He has published two books of poems, "Severn and Somme" and "War's Embers"; but music is equally, or even more, his "stunt," as he would probably say himself. When he won an open free scholarship for composition at the Royal College of Music, the examiners were struck by a certain power in his work of uniting words and music in such a way which reminded them of Schubert.

It is as a composer of songs and chamber music that Gurney is known at present in musical circles. Four years spent in the army, where he served as a private in the Gloucester Regiment on the Somme, at Arras, and Ypres, have somewhat delayed his public career; but three at least of his finest songs were composed in France, one in a dugout and two others in a single day in a front line trench in July, 1916.

Herbert Howells, born at Lydney, has been written of so recently in these columns that there is no need to recapitulate the main facts of his career or his principal works. But one additional thing connected with Gloucestershire may be mentioned. In 1916 he wrote "Gloucestershire" for strings, in which he painted his impressions of his beloved county—a work which he felt to be one of his best. The score was not many weeks old when it disappeared, lost, probably, upon a train journey; and the most stringent search has failed to find even the least trace of it. The loss was a severe one, as Howells could not remember the quartet sufficiently to rewrite it.

The foregoing sketches have been necessarily brief, but perhaps they have served to show that the Gloucestershire Group has already done much fine work and has every prospect of achieving still more. Floreat Gloucesters! or, as the Irish would say, "More power to their elbows!"

THE WANING OF JAZZ MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was with varied feelings, sad and glad, most Americans received the important news that "jazzing" so far as dances were concerned, was to be put away and done with soon in England. Within the course of a few wild and stormy years the resistless "jazz" had spread from North to South America to war-swept Europe. Its vulgar charm had shattered poise in many lands. It had ravaged homes which had been spared by bombs and shell-shock; and it had done more to corrupt the public taste in the United States than even the Sunday supplements of the daily newspapers.

The jazz was worthy of primitive savages who dance and caper in the depths of darkest Africa. Yet in New York and in London, cultured capitals, it had been welcomed by the pleasure-loving millions. It was to music as the banging of tin pots and pans and wires to the singing of hymns. Loud, blatant, racking, rollicking and grotesque, it seemed the expression of an age that had relapsed from the refinements of civilization into the apogee of barbarism.

But it was popular, because it gave an outlet for over-strung nations. And in America it may persist and thrive, long after it has been condemned elsewhere. The mischief it has done to art on Broadway, in countless theaters and in many gaudy dance halls, has most unhappily been repeated far and wide by the talking machines. The simple farmer, as he dreams of high-priced milk, now hears the buzzing and the crashing of jazz bands. Between them and the songs of Coney Island he sometimes hesitates. But, on the whole, he gives the palm to the jazz music.

In other days, the American farmers used to affect such sweet, although unpretentious trifles as "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Swanee River." But that was before the invention of the Dairyman's League and the beginning of the new and greedy age which has brought them ease, at least, if not as yet great wealth.

Most farmers in this land now own

their phonographs, while millions of them have pianos in their parlors. The effect of so much music on them it would be hard to calculate. Ten years from now, maybe, it will be good; at present, it seems rather harmful.

Jazz Is Self-Wearing

There is a great and useful task to be attempted in the United States, educational in purpose, and beneficial. A vast crusade is badly needed in the country, to teach millions to distinguish between noise and music. Just now, what a majority both in the towns and fields of the United States calls music is jazz and noise. From east to west, go where one will, one hears bands, some really bands and others their canned substitutes, grind out mad and devastating dance tunes. The unspeakable fox-trots of unparadonable "composers" distress the delicate. The futile measures of meaningless tangos (which are not tangos) vie with mock-waltzes and vague imitations of the maxixe. The ear is haunted by the braying of brazen instruments, the jangling of xylophones, the rattling of xylophones, they afflict you in the restaurants, they pursue you to the theaters, and they greet you in the mountains. Something must be done before the evil goes much farther.

Seven years ago, or eight, the importation of the tango from South America and the maxixe were hailed with enthusiasm in New York. South Americans, to be sure, proclaimed that the dances introduced to the innocent Broadwayites under those names were very different from what they knew at home. But, real or false, those dances soon displaced with the "Boston" the old-fashioned waltz. Then, in their turn, they gave way to the ridiculous one-step, the hesitation waltz, the fox-trot, and a latest development is the impossible "shimmy." The same, beautiful, graceful rhythms of Johann Strauss, Gungl and Waldeufel, to which our mothers and fathers, our grandfathers and grandmothers, had swayed and turned, were scorned and scouted by the younger generation. The disturbing, though often exciting and exhilarating, measures of Irving Berlin and his miserable emulators gave new twists to jazz, proving that even when most dislocated, it might still be bearable.

But these changes, though not free from blame artistically, did little harm, except by giving one an unnatural fondness for the ingenuities of syncopation. The real harm came with the advent of the ignoble jazz—that jazz against which England, as we read, has now revolted, and which it means to abolish.

It is not known as yet what form of music or what forms of dancing are to succeed those still in vogue. A few suggestions as to possibilities:

Imported Dance Music

Italians, Russians, Spaniards, and Hungarians all have beautiful dances, some of which have been revealed to us on the boards of the American opera houses. The most graceful, the most poetic, is beyond doubt the tarantella, which many a traveler, in the days before the war, had seen danced in the Campagna, at Sorrento, and on the Capri hills. The tarantella might, without much violence to its original charm, be transformed from an al fresco dance into a drawing room equivalent. So, for that matter, might the Spanish jota and the habañera, though the former would need careful toning down to avoid startling the more strait-laced. Much might be said, too, in favor of revivals of the old gavotte and the more stately minuet. The young people of our day, though, might regard them as too dull (as they are not). It is vain to hope that the exquisite interpretations of emotion which we owe to Isadora Duncan will establish themselves in the London "salons" or the New York dance halls. Even to essay them one must have imagination. The Russian dances, some of which are charming, are not all of the boisterous Cossack kind. But, like the jota, they demand abandon.

Perhaps—who knows—the English reformers had Ireland and Scotland in their minds when they condemned the jazz and fox-trot. The Highland fling, which gave such joy to Queen Victoria, may be made quite attractive by killed dancers. So may the reel, dear to Virginia and England.

Yet a return to the old-fashioned waltz—with a slight hop in it, to the "Boston" of another day—might please some more. To the very young, both would have the appeal of novelty; to their elders, they would have the allurements of memory. In any case, those who love music should give thanks if the jazz dies. And those who hold, as some still do, that real dancing is "the poetry of motion," should welcome anything that ends, once and for all, the preposterous shuffling, shuffling, promenading nonsense which, with the connivance of jazz bands and crazy pianists, have, for at least seven years past, been the pastime of the untutored Broadwayites.

MR. CARPENTER'S NEW BALLET

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Announcement is made by the Chicago Opera Association that it will produce the new ballet on which John Alden Carpenter, the Chicago composer whose "Perambulator Suite" is becoming established in the orchestra repertory, has been at work for a year or more. This ballet is entitled "The Birthday of the Infanta" and is drawn from Oscar Wilde's tale. The scenery, costumes and properties will be under the direction of Robert Edmond Jones and the production will be staged by Adolf Bolm, who first came to this country with the Diaghileff Russian Ballet.

SUMMER MUSIC IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Music, plainly, is fast gaining an all-year-round standing in this city. Wherefore musicians are not obliged, as was formerly the case, to count themselves as engaged in a seasonal occupation. The man who plays the fiddle for a living is no longer compelled, when summer comes, to pack his instrument and go live in the woods; on the contrary, he is able to find work, if he is a good artist, right in town, regardless of contract. Orchestra players who used to take forced vacations from June to October can now get first-rate employment in the city, and, no doubt, before another decade has passed, chamber-music performers, pianists, and singers will likewise be reaping a double, instead of a single crop of engagements annually.

Nobody will deny that things were pleasant in the old days when a player in a New York orchestra could emigrate with his family to a Maine lake the first of July, and just study and practice to his heart's content till the middle of September.

Things are not so now. It is evening; the northwest glow is still faintly alive upon the hills, and here we are, among the residents of Balsam Island on a veranda back a little distance from the lake's edge. You hear that violin? The man playing it belongs to one of the big orchestras down in town, the Philharmonic, they say. Yes, the piece is "Meditation." Wonderful, don't you think so, that you can hear each delicate tone clearly across half a mile of water? Soon he will stop, and another man who lives in the cove a mile away will bring out a trumpet. People come up the lake in boats and canoes for miles when he plays. You can see a boatload or two out there in the dusk now, waiting for him to begin. Oh, they have talented neighbors here!

Yes, but that was before green peas were 75 cents a peck, and go to the farmer's house for them yourself. Today violinist and trumpeter spend the summer, or the greater part of it, in the city, having a job in one of the open-air concert organizations, playing every night, or else every other night, not for the romantic amusement of a few dozen people, but for the substantial pleasure of thousands.

The artists' best summer opportunity in New York is unquestionably at the Lewisohn Stadium, College of the City of New York, where two symphony concerts, two opera concerts, and three popular concerts are given each week. On the evening of Aug. 5, Verdi's opera, "Aida," was presented, with orchestra of the very best make-up, with chorus from no less an institution than the Metropolitan Opera Company, and with solo singers of generally fine abilities, though not of especial renown. Arnold Volpe was the conductor. This presentation of the Italian masterpiece in concert form was of far higher quality than any presentations of it in opera form which the public has lately had access to at a low scale of prices, and probably the dollar opera problem finds its best solution in the stadium scheme of summer productions, with oratorio methods.

The concert of Aug. 5 happened because of weather conditions, to be an indoor occasion for the most part, instead of an open air one, listeners and performers, as soon as the overture was played, picking up and moving from the amphitheater across the court to the building in which the great hall of the college is located. The transfer had its difficulties, because the crowd was great and because a great many persons were for awhile shut up in a subterranean passage much in the manner of Aida and Radames in their final scene, perhaps because the managers had an idea they could repeat the concourse in the hall according to the prices paid for locations at the stadium; but common sense prevailed over any such notion and everybody was allowed to take what place in the hall he could get.

The night brought forward a soprano, Mme. Olga Carrara, who gave promise of winning important recognition by her as a dramatic singer. She has a rich, powerful, and expressive voice which she uses as one who is well schooled. Her associates included Lillian Eubank, contralto; Ernest Davis, tenor; Earl Tuckerman, baritone; and Nicholas Zan and M. Horodas, basses.

VIRGINAL MUSIC OF ELIZABETH'S DAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the most interesting papers read before the Musical Association during its last session was undoubtedly the account by Miss Margaret H. Glyn of the National School of Virginal Music in Elizabethan times, which is available in the printed proceedings of the society (published by Novello). To quote the words of Dr. Charles Harford Lloyd, who presided when Miss Glyn's paper was read, "she has put in a new light things of which we might have had only glimmerings; she has brought before us quite new ideas."

It is here proposed to give an account of this dissertation freed as far as possible from such technicalities as would not be of general interest. In the first place it will be found advantageous to look at the whole range of later Tudor music from Miss Glyn's own point of view, which is one of unrestrained admiration. She says, "In Elizabethan times we expressed

ourselves in music after our own manner, and were supreme in the art. It reflects the spirit of personal freedom which caused the English composer to write as he wished, rather than as others wished, and thus give expression to his own individuality. At the same time it reflects the national spirit of a great period."

There came to the English in Tudor times, as there has come in the history of other nations, a moment when the greatest composer threw aside old conventions and awoke to the possibilities of his own native art. Such an awakening, says Miss Glyn, means the founding of a national school. In the absence of all evidence to the contrary, she assumes Byrd to be the founder of the English virginal school, because he was the earliest of those who wrote in it. As far as is known, he was the first to take folk tunes and harmonize them, and develop them on the lines of variations for the virginal. The only technique available for such a development was the contrapuntal style in which all composers were trained, and which had already made great strides in the instrumental direction. A master hand was wanted to form the new adaptation; once made, it was easy for others to follow.

That the virginal school thus founded had a high place in the music of the period is sufficiently evident from a work by Charles van den Born, professor of the Université Nouvelle de Bruxelles, entitled, "The Sources of Keyboard Music in England." He remarks that it would be difficult to find in the whole history of keyboard music a period more original and more fruitful than that of the English virginalists. The exceptional character of their work gave it in the mass the quality of a magnificent school. At the time when on the Continent keyboard music was in general only a pale reflection or distant echo, of vocal music, in England it flew with its own wings. Professor van den Born considers that the great innovation for which the musical world is indebted to the Elizabethan virginalists, consists in the art of instrumental variation, and he adds that the source of the whole technique of the pianoforte must be looked for in their work.

Modern research, according to Miss Glyn, points to England as the cradle of the keyboard stringed instruments, which it may be remarked in passing, include two classes, the first struck with a metal tongue like the clavichord, the second plucked (sometimes with a quill) as in the case of the virginal. By the early sixteenth century the virginal had become popular; it is supposed to take its name from being the favorite instrument of young girls. During the first half of that century all that can be found of a genuine rhythmic character are some dances in a MS. of early Henry VIII and in "Thomas Mulliner's Book." The really fine period of virginal music came, as has already been indicated, in the reign of Elizabeth, and the Elizabethan tradition extending over two generations survived into Stuart times, dying out about 1630. Had it been a reflection of continental music it would have been understood and appreciated by foreign musicians of the seventeenth century as was Purcell's work. She then proceeds to make the truly iconoclastic remark that Purcell, though considered the greatest of English composers, was a pygmy compared with the Elizabethan giants. In support of this statement she quotes from the work of Professor van den Born already spoken of (translated by Mr. J. E. Matthews): "However admirable may be the keyboard works of Locke, of Blow, and of Purcell, they have not that freshness, that spontaneity, and especially that independence which we admire in the masters belonging to the preceding generations. Continental influences—mostly French—found their way into the British Isles, and subjected these later men to forms more strict, more detailed, and less propitious to freedom of inspiration."

In Elizabethan days there were not one or two fine virginal composers, but a whole school of them, as is evident from the MSS. that have survived them. Miss Glyn names them as follows: The earlier were Parsons, Tallis, Bitheman, Byrd, Bull, Giles Farnaby, Munday, Hooper, Morley, Robert Johnson, Phillips, Weekes, Warrock, Inglist, Richardson; the later were Gibbons, Cosyn, Tomkins, Peerson, Edward Johnson, Richard Farnaby, Strogers, Bevin, Pacy; while of four others—Tisdall, Marchant, Oldfield and Croford—nothing is known.

Under what conditions of musical development did this "nest of singing-birds" find their true opportunities for expression? Miss Glyn answers this question in the following passage: "In the first half of the sixteenth century virginal counterpoint was fast throwing off the shackles of the modes, and gaining a pliability beside which later instrumental counterpoint appears rigid. The distinctive mode character was gone, but the key character was hardly yet pronounced; hence it exhibits a certain wandering vagueness, caused by insufficient emphasis of the tonic key-center. This is ideally suited to the mood of a church service, which does not desire to arrive anywhere in a musical sense. "It is the vigor and clarity of the mode scale and the obviousness of its harmonic basis that make it the essential foundation of a rhythmic style. But these make for monotony, and even as far as the bulk of their folk music was concerned the English people had already in Elizabethan times put their major scale into corner. The folk melody was largely what I should call 'inflectional.' It is generally called 'modal,' but this is a misnomer. Some of the melodies coincide with a church mode, as they could hardly avoid doing, once the basis of major is left, but their character as a whole is due to an entirely different principle. To understand it

we must suppose a scale, major in its rising, minor in its fall. It has three normally inflected tones, the third, sixth, and seventh. This very custom, as we all know, survived in the minor scale almost to the present day. Change the third of this old minor scale to major in rising, and you have the scale principle which underlies the whole of Elizabethan music, popular and educated. I found it first in the virginal music, traced it back into the early organ music, and then observed it in the folk song. It is obvious that the so-called modal character of our modern folk song, which so astonished the early collectors, is really a survival from Elizabethan times, being in fact inflectional. These songs are survivals of what was once a general national habit. The old usage began to die out of cultured music in the seventeenth century, by the eighteenth century it had been forgotten. The fact that it has actually survived in folk song to our own day in defiance of prevailing custom, is of immense importance, as proving the strength and vitality of the original impulse, and also the true folk character of the early and middle seventeenth century published collections."

Miss Glyn goes on to explain the elaborate type of variation peculiar to the English School. She says that being so new a thing the exuberance of these English composers in variation-writing was readily understood. There are variations everywhere in season and out of season, and among those out of season she places many of the varied repeats of the society dances such as pavans, galliards, corantos. "The effect," she says, "of varying the strains of these dances, especially the more serious of them, the pavans, and galliards, was to cause an overweighing of the contrapuntal tendency, there being here no strong folk song character to preserve the melodic balance. Consequently many of these examples, especially those of Byrd, have little but contrapuntal interest, and are far removed from dancing."

BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts.—In furtherance of the efforts of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge in behalf of chamber music, a series of five concerts, to be held Sept. 25, 26, and 27, will comprise the forthcoming Berkshire Chamber Music Festival. Three of the concerts will begin at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the days designated; the remaining two, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Sept. 26 and 27. In addition to a rendition of the Berkshire prize composition for 1919, the sonata for piano and viola by Harold Bauer and Louis Bailly, the other selections which will be played for the first time in America will include Sir Edward Elgar's quartet in E minor (op. 83); Leo Sowerby's trio for flute, viola, and piano, in which the composer will appear as pianist; and Saint-Saëns' quartet in G major (op. 153).

The festival will be opened on the afternoon of Sept. 25 with a program by the Berkshire String Quartet made up of Beethoven's quartet in A minor (op. 132), Elgar's quartet in E minor, and César Franck's quartet in D major. The Berkshire Quartet consists of Hugo Kortschak, first violin; Jacques Gordon, second violin; Louis Bailly, viola; and Emmeran Stoeber, cello.

Chamber music with wind instruments will be given at the second concert on the morning of Sept. 26, with Harold Bauer, Daniel Gregory Mason, and Leo Sowerby, pianists; Hugo Kortschak and Jacques Gordon, violinists; Louis Bailly, viola; Daniel Maquarrie, flutist; Gustave Langenus, clarinetist, and Leopold de Mare, French horn. A pastorate in D major by Daniel Gregory Mason, in which the composer will appear as pianist, the trio by Mr. Sowerby, and a trio in E-flat major for violin, French horn, and piano (op. 40) by Brahms will be the numbers.

The Flonzaley Quartet, Adolfo Betti, first violin; Alfred Pochon, second violin; Ugo Ara, viola, and Iwan d'Archembaud, cello, will render Mozart's quartet in B-flat major (K. 458) in the third concert on the afternoon of Sept. 26, as well as the quartet in F major (op. 135) by Beethoven and the quartet in E-flat major (op. 51), by Dvořák. The fourth concert, on the morning of Sept. 27, will consist of vocal chamber music, with Florence Hinkle and Eva Gauthier, sopranos; Merle Klocak, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; and Reinhold Werrenth, bass; Mrs. F. S. Coolidge and Max Oberlander at the piano; Daniel Maquarrie and Nicholas Kouloukiss, flute; and Gustave Langenus and Carl Kuhlman, clarinet, and the Berkshire String Quartet. Purcell's aria for baritone, two violins, cello, and piano will head the program on this occasion. Other numbers to follow are: Pergolesi's "Salve Regina" for soprano, string quartet and piano; Vaughan Williams' "On Wenlock Edge," a cycle of songs for tenor, piano, and string quartet; Ravel's "Trois Poèmes de Stéphane Mallarmé," for mezzo-soprano, two flutes, two clarinets, string quartet, and piano; Clough-Leigher's "The Day of Beauty" (op. 48), a lyric suite for contralto, string quartet, and piano; Stravinsky's "Trois Poésies de la Lyrique Japonaise," for mezzo-soprano, two flutes, two clarinets, string quartet, and piano; and Brahms' "Songs of Love" (op. 52), for vocal quartet and piano duet.

The Berkshire String Quartet, assisted by Harold Bauer, piano; Leopold de Mare, French horn; Gustave Langenus, clarinet; Ugo Savolini, bassoon, and Ludwig Manoly, double bass, will play in the final concert, on the afternoon of Sept. 27, the quartet by Saint-Saëns, the prize-winning sonata, played by Messrs. Bauer and Bailly; and Beethoven's septet in E-flat major (op. 20).

GERMAN MUSIC IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With the resumption of peaceful relations between the United States and the Central Empires it would seem logical that there should be a resumption of musical relations. Yet the facts of the situation will not bear out this contention. From such plans as musical organizations have announced for the coming season and from interviews with prominent artists and managers of artists and musical organizations, the conclusions so drawn indicate that the coming season in America will do a little—but only a little—toward a readjustment to pre-war conditions.

The field for German opera was prior to the war limited to the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Mr. Campanini in Chicago made an attempt to produce German opera, but his energies have always been directed more to the cultivation of the French and Italian schools. But for a score of years the Wagnerian list was the backbone, both artistic and financial, of the Metropolitan's seasons.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza's plans for 1919-20 include the revival of a single one of the Wagnerian music-dramas, and it, "Parsifal," will come late in the year and will be sung in English. That "Parsifal" was the choice indicates that the Metropolitan's director is skeptical how the public will receive German opera even when given in the vernacular; for "Parsifal" above all is the least representative of the Wagnerian theories both in musical structure and in the origin of its book. The English text to be used is by H. E. Krehbiel. The scenery will be designed by Josef Urban.

So far as the orchestras, the chamber music organizations, and the solo instrumentalists are concerned, the forthcoming year will bring no new development in their attitude toward German music. These three classes of interpretative mediums have never ceased to rely upon the great German classics as the basis for their programs. Pianists have never ceased to play Beethoven sonatas; violinists the Beethoven and Brahms concertos, string quartets the quartets of Mozart and Haydn, the choral societies the oratorios of Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, or the masses and passions of Bach, orchestras the symphonies of the great symphonists from Haydn to Brahms. This year will find this representative music again in evidence.

With regard to music by contemporary German composers, there will also be no change in the policy of the war period. Strauss, Humperdinck, Schönewald, and the rest will be conspicuous only by their absence. From the present outlook a resumption of commercial relations with musical Germany will come last of all; there will undoubtedly be every other German product on sale in America before the product of contemporary musical Germany.

The song recitalists were the hardest hit by the agitation contra German music. The songs of Schubert, Schumann, Franz, Wolf, Brahms, and Strauss had provided the most of recital programs. No effort was made by singers in war time to give these greatest of songs in translated version. The singers followed the easiest way; they dropped from their lists composers who remained represented on programs of pianists, violinists, and orchestras.

Nor can it be asserted that the singers are deeply concerned with the problem for the coming year. Inasmuch as the engagements of the better-known artists have been long contracted for, they are playing the game safely by relying upon such program material as was available last year and the year before. The majority of them, either because of self-assurance or because they have never realized that their programs during the past two years verged on monotony, evince little interest in English translations of the German lieder.

So far as this investigation has proceeded, only a half dozen prominent singers have indicated a desire to use such, and they have limited themselves to Schubert and Brahms. Until the necessity arises for good singable and poetic translations, the only ones available will be those unsingable and unpoetic emanations that are on the market at present. Yet George Harris, Jr., Sigmund Spaeth, and Deems Taylor—to list a few—have, during the past year or so, produced poetic translations that are to be used generally this coming season. At the situation now stands, there will be some song-groups of German origin, but until the musical public evinces a greater desire for such, the recitalists will not venture the courting of public disfavor by their use.

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Poetaster Versus Poet

When, however, we are about to claim 1837-63 as another "great period" of literature, and to class it in imagination with those two other great periods, both also so curiously occurring in the reigns of our two other female sovereigns—the Elizabethan, and the so-called "Augustan" age of Anne—we come across certain "stones of stumbling" which were either absent from the path of the critic in the two eras referred to, or of which the very memory has disappeared. There is at least no evidence to show that when Shakespeare and the other great dramatists and lyricists ruled, in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century, or when, at the beginning of the eighteenth, Addison and Steele and Pope and Swift were the admired and honored leaders of the national literature, there flourished side by side with them one or more writers of vast inferiority to these great men, but of quite as wide, if not of wider, celebrity, and commanding a "paying public" of a numerical magnitude to which the admirers of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, of Pope and Addison, never at their most successful moments approached.

If any such fortunate imposters existed in these periods, their very names are lost to us. Poetasters and prose waddlers no doubt abounded; but not with money. The "poor devils" worked "for the booksellers" at a pittance, and Pope had the satisfaction not only of lashing their literary incompetence, but of jeering at their rage. What he would have thought and felt, and how he would have given expression to his feelings, if one of the tenth-rate scribblers whom he scolded in the "Dunciad" had written a book which maintained the highest vogue for a generation, passed through forty editions, and brought the author twenty thousand pounds, one shrinks from the mere attempt to conjecture.

Yet it is with almost as strange a portent as this that the literary history of the century confronts us. For though it would in many respects be unjust to compare Martin Farquhar Tupper, a man of education, refinement, and amiability, with the ignorant and disreputable crew whom Pope pursued, yet it is hardly an exaggeration to say that his claim to be regarded as poetaster and not as poet, that he presented himself to, and was apparently accepted by, a large body of his countrymen—was little less preposterous than theirs. Tupper could, and did, occasionally, acquit himself respectably as a writer of ballads and other kinds of minor verse, but it was not to these he owed his popularity. This was due to the extraordinary collection of rhymeless and, indeed, rhythmless platitudes which he published under the name of "Proverbial Philosophy," which was eagerly taken up by the public, and was in immense demand as a "gift-book" for a long series of years.

There were those, indeed, who declared, and not wholly in an ironical spirit, that its purely material and external attractions, its conveniences in shape and size, combined with the unimpeachable propriety of its contents—that these and not any popular delusion as to its literary merits were the operative causes of its truly astonishing, and its yet more astonishingly prolonged, vogue.

But no such explanation will entirely account for the fact. The public taste in bookbinding and book decoration is liable to all the vicissitudes of fluctuating fashion; and in all ages the supply of platitudes, whether in concealed or in avowed prose, has always been large enough to prevent any single purveyor of them from establishing a monopoly. It seems, therefore, impossible to doubt that Tupper's lasting attraction for so large a body of his countrymen must have been mainly an attraction of form and not of matter, and that they must have read and admired him in such numbers not merely because he uttered correct sentiments, but because his manner of uttering them struck his public as beautiful and distinguished. The vast and steady popularity of the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" during the greater part, if not the whole, of Tennyson's prime, and still more, the unquestionably immense numerical preponderance of the poetaster's public over the poet's, is one of the most singular phenomena of that literary era.

Its chief significance, as we shall have to point out later on, resides in the fact that the period of its appearance coincided with a flow of the literary tide. It was while Tennyson was adding to his triumphs, while Browning was slowly approaching that wider recognition which he cannot be said to have achieved until the publication of "The Ring and the Book," that this many-headed prostration before the commonplace was going on; nay, it lasted up to and over the date when the sudden and startling apparition of Mr. Swinburne was to add a new name to the list of great English poets, and at the same time to strike English poetry for the better part of another quarter of a century with sterility in all save initiative production. From the early sixties till almost the middle of the last decade but one of the nineteenth century the influence of Swinburne, winning toward the end of the period, but still perceptible, dominated all the younger poets of the later Victorian era; and it is only now, when it is almost, if not quite, exhausted, that an original note is beginning to make itself heard.

During the seventies and eighties, however, we have to note another poetic influence, issuing indeed from the same Romanticist sources of inspiration, but slightly divergent in its character. The poetry of Dante Gabriel Rossetti had far less widely captivating power than that of Swinburne; probably it affected but one young writer to five who came under the influence of the author of "Poems and Ballads." Still it diverted attention from the musical to the pictorial side of poetry, and so tended to substitute one form of imitative composition for another. But it would be hardly too much to say that for full twenty years after the Swinburnian note was first sounded in the public ear, little else but its echo was to be heard in the strain of any younger singer. During these two decades almost all original poetic impulse seems to have disappeared from among the literary youth of England. —H. D. Traill.

The Classics for All Ages

"The importance of classical learning to education is so obvious, that the surprise is, that it could ever have become matter of dispute," wrote Joseph Story more than a century and a half ago. "I speak not of its power in refining taste, in disciplining the judgment, invigorating the understanding, warming the heart with elevated sentiments, but of its power of direct, positive, necessary instruction."

"I pass over all consideration of the written treasures of antiquity which have survived the wreck of empires and dynasties; of monumental trophies and triumphal arches; of palaces of princes and temples of the gods. I pass over all consideration of those admired compositions in which wisdom speaks as with a voice from heaven; of those sublime efforts of poetical genius which still freshen, as they pass from age to age; of those finished histories which still enlighten and instruct governments in their duty and their destiny; of those matchless orations which roused nations to arms, and chained senates to the chariot-wheels of an all-conquering eloquence. These all may now be read in our vernacular tongue. Ay, as one listens to the tale of a dream twice told; as one catches the roar of the ocean in the ripple of a rivulet; as one sees the blaze of noon in the first glimmer of morning light. There is not a nation, from the north to the south of Europe, from the bleak shores of the Baltic to the bright plains of Italy, whose literature is not imbedded in the very elements of classical learning. "He who studies English literature without the lights of classical learning loses half the charm of its sentiments and its style, of its force and feelings of its delicate touches, of its delightful allusions, of its illustrative associations. Who, that reads the poetry of Gray, does not feel that it is the refinement of classical taste which gives such inexpressible vividness and transparency to his diction? . . . Who, that meditates over the strains of Milton, does not feel that he drank deep at

"Silva's brook, that flowed Past by the oracle of God—

that the fires of his magnificent mind were lighted by coals from ancient altars?"



Barges near Rouen, from the painting by Charles Lapostolle

Written at Rouen

The Seine is like a belt of gold. Beneath an autumn sky. That floats in many a crimson fold. Like a banner hung on high! The town hangs darkly o'er the stream. Where lights and shadows play. While wave on wave, like dream on dream. Smile as they glide away.

—Thomas Kibble Hervey.

Rob Angus and Noble Simms

"Have done, Simms, have done," said Rorrison; "Angus is one of us, or wants to be, at all events. The Minotaur is printing one of his things, and I have been giving him some sage advice."

"Any man," said Simms, "will do well on the press if he is stupid enough; even Rorrison has done well."

"I have just been telling him," responded Rorrison, "that the stupid men fail."

"I don't consider you a failure, Rorrison," said Simms, in mild surprise. "What stock-in-trade a literary hand requires, Mr. Angus, is a fire to dry his writing at, jam or honey with which to rum old stamps on to envelopes, and an antimacassar."

"An antimacassar?" Rob repeated. "Yes; you pluck the thread with which to sew your copy together out of the antimacassar. When my antimacassars are at the wash I have to take a holiday."

"Well, well, Simms," said Rorrison, "I like you best when you are tactful."

"So do I," said Simms.

"You might give Angus some advice about the likeliest papers for which to write. London is new to him."

"The fact is, Mr. Angus," said Simms, more seriously, "that advice in such a matter is merely talk thrown away. If you have the journalistic instinct, which includes a determination not to be beaten, as well as an aptitude for selecting the proper subjects, you will by and by find an editor who believes in you. Many men of genuine literary ability have failed on the press because they did not have that instinct, and they have attacked journalism in their books in consequence."

"I am not sure that I know what the journalistic instinct precisely is," Rob said, "and still less whether I possess it."—"From 'When a Man's Single,' by J. M. Barrie."

Hugh's House

The question which, when he resigned his appointment, occupied Hugh was, where he should live. He would have preferred to settle in the country, loving, as he did, silence and pure air, woods and fields. He had never liked London, though it had become endurable to him by familiarity. He decided, however, that at first, at all events, he must if possible find a place where he could see a certain amount of society, and where he would be able to obtain the books he expected to need. He was afraid that if he transferred himself at once to the country he might sink into a morbid seclusion, as he had no strong social impulses. His thoughts naturally turned to his own university. He thought that if he could find a small house at Cambridge, suitable to his means, he would be able to have

as much or as little society as he desired, while at the same time he would be on the edge of the country. Moreover the flat fenland, which is generally supposed to be unattractive, had always possessed a peculiar charm for Hugh. . . .

He found a small, picturesque, irregularly built house, crushed in between the road and the river, which, in fact, dipped its very feet in the stream; from its quaint oriel and gallery, Hugh could look down, on a bright day, into the clear heart of the water, and survey its swaying reeds and poisoning fish. The house was near the center of the town; yet from its back windows it overlooked a long green stretch of rough pasture-land, now a common, and once a fen, which came like a long green finger straight into the very heart of the town. There was a great sluice a few yards away, through which the river poured into a wide reach of stream, so that the air was always musical with the sound of falling water, the murmur of which could be heard on still nights through the shuttered and curtained casements. The sun, on the short winter days, used to set, in smoldering glory, behind the long lines of leafless trees which terminated the fen; and in summer the little wooded peninsula that formed part of a neighboring garden was rich in leaf, and loud with the song of birds. The little house had, in fact, the poetical quality, and charmed the eye and ear at every turn, the whisper of the little weir outside seeming to brim with sweet contented sound every corner of the quaint, irregular and low-ceiled rooms, with their large beams and dark corners. —A. C. Benson.

Our Excellent Vicar of Wakefield

A Protestant country parson is perhaps the most beautiful subject for a modern idyl; like Melchizedek he stands before us, both priest and king. He is connected with the most innocent of earthly states, that of the husbandman, connected by similarity of occupation and similar family relations. He is father, head of the family, tiller of the soil—an ideal member of the community. His higher calling rests on this pure, beautiful, terrestrial basis. His task is to guide men, to minister to their intellectual development, to give them his blessing at the principal epochs of their lives, to instruct, strengthen, and console them. . . . Imagine such a man, so strong in the purity of his sentiments and convictions, as to remain unshaken under all circumstances, and thereby elevated above the multitude, from whom such purity and firmness is not expected; endow him with the learning requisite for his profession, behold him cheerfully and uniformly active, even passionately so, since he never neglects for a single moment any opportunity of doing good—take all this for granted, and you have indeed a well-equipped man. And if at the same time we add a certain narrowness necessary, not only to keep him contented within his limited sphere, but to make him willing, in case of need, to change it for a still more limited one; if we find him possessed of a kindly, resolute nature and of other praiseworthy traits in keeping with such a character, and see in him beyond all this a yielding spirit, tolerating smilingly his own failings and those of others—we have before us a fair portrait of our excellent Vicar of Wakefield.—Goethe.

Pocahontas

What an eventful life was hers! To speak of nothing else, the arrival of the English in her father's dominions must have appeared (as indeed it turned out to be) a most portentous phenomenon. It is not easy for us to conceive the amazement and consternation that filled her mind and that of her people at the first appearance of our countrymen. Their great ship with all her sails spread, advancing in majesty to the shore; their domestic animals; their cargo of new and glittering wealth; and then the thunder and irresistible force of their artillery; the distant country announced by them, far beyond the great water, of which the oldest Indian had never heard, or thought, or dreamed—all this was so new, so wonderful, so tremendous, that I do seriously suppose the descent of an army of Milton's celestial angels, robed in light, sporting in the bright beams of the sun and redoubting their splendor, making harmony with their harps, would excite not more astonishment in Great Britain than did the debarkation of the English among the aborigines of Virginia.—William Wirt.

A Hudson River Landscape

Thus feeding his mind with many sweet thoughts and "sugared suppositions" he journeyed along the sides of a range of hills which look out upon some of the loveliest scenes of the mighty Hudson. The sun gradually wheeled his broad disk down into the west. The wide bosom of the Tappan Zee lay motionless and glassy, excepting that here and there a gentle undulation waved and prolonged the blue shadow of a distant mountain. A few amber clouds floated in the sky, without a breath of air to move them. The horizon was of a fine golden tint, changing gradually into a pure apple-green, and from that into the deep blue of the mid-heaven.

A slanting ray lingered on the woody crests of the precipices that overhung some parts of the river, giving greater depth to the dark gray and purple of their rocky sides. A sloop was loitering in the distance, dropping slowly down with the tide, her sail hanging uselessly against the mast; and as the reflection of the sky gleamed along the still water, it seemed as if the vessel was suspended in the air.—Irving.

By An Inland Lake

Long drawn, the cool, green shadows Steal o'er the lake's warm breast, And the ancient silence follows The burning sun to rest.

The calm of a thousand summers, And dreams of countless Junes, Return when the lake-wind murmurs Through golden, August noons.

—William Stanley Braithwaite.

Sentiment

I would not be supposed to overlook the distinction, too often lost sight of, between sentimentalism and sentiment, the latter being a very excellent thing in its way, as genuine things are apt to be. Sentiment is intellectualized emotion, emotion precipitated, as it were, in crystals by the fancy. This is the delightful staple of the poets of social life like Horace and Béranger, or Thackeray, when he too rarely played with verse.—Lowell.

Matter or Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

INTOLERANCE is twin brother to pride of place, and both are born necessarily of the material senses. Anybody with an elementary knowledge of history knows this to be the case. That is what has brought disaster upon kingship, from the days of Pharaoh and Nebuchadnezzar to those of Napoleon and the Kaiser. Nevertheless the thoughtless multitude always desires and demands a king, just as in the olden days at Ramah, when the people cried, "Nay; but we will have a king over us." What, of course, the people were revolting from then, as Samuel very clearly saw, were the spiritual demands made upon them by Principle, "for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them." What they desired was some one to save them the mental discipline of thinking metaphysically, some one to make their demonstrations for them. That was the sensuous tendency of the human mind, in its repudiation of Principle, from which the prophets of Israel incessantly strove to rouse it. It was to battle with this creeping materialism that the tocsin of the Gospel of the Christ was sounded by Jesus of Nazareth. And it was because she saw the world succumbing to the mesmerism of the senses, and listening to the human mind whispering its suggestions into its ears, that Mrs. Eddy blew the clarion of Christian Science, in a famous sentence, printed on page 442 of Science and Health: "Christian Scientists, be a law to yourselves that mental malpractice cannot harm you either when asleep or when awake."

The Christian Scientist, then, is to live, like Samuel, so close to Principle as to be able to hear not the suggestions of the human mind but the voice of Truth: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Samuel could not be imposed upon by evil. The suggestion to set a king in the place of Principle to do his thinking for him, and to make his demonstrations, was to him the frankest infidelity. At the same time his knowledge of Principle was too clear to lead him to try to make demonstrations for his neighbors, and so Principle said to him, "Hearken unto their voice, and make them a king." The king was, of course, not Principle, but a human exponent of the law and the prophets, whose word was, by reason of his office, to be law, and who, failing to catch aright the accents of Principle, was to be swept, by the mesmerism of his own pride of place, into the commission of all those acts of intolerance, of lust of power and lust of possession, which Principle told Samuel were bound to be committed by any human being who permitted himself to be set up above his fellows. The humble Saul, "a Benjamite, of the smallest of the tribes of Israel," hunting for the asses of Kish, in the land of Shalisha and the land of Shalim, was "a choice young man, and a goodly," but Saul the king, urged by the lust of power to stand in the place of Principle, so far from being a law unto himself, was the servant of the suggestions of the senses, the victim of the malpractice of the human mind.

This, it need scarcely be said, does not mean that there is no such thing as authority, but that authority, to come within a metaphysical definition, must be spiritual and not material. Being spiritual, however, it will have dominion over matter; it will say to the storm, "Peace, be still," and to the sick of the palsy, "Arise, and walk." But this is because it has divorced itself from the belief of material power, and of authority over human beings. The authority claimed by Saul as king, was later claimed by Pilate, as the representative of Caesar in Judea. Samuel had told the people the manner of the king who would reign over them, how he would use their sons and their daughters, how he would seize their vineyards and their olive yards, and how one day they would cry out against him, and their only answer had been, "Nay; but we will have a king over us."

The centuries passed, and another king sat in the throne of Saul, Pilate, vice-regent of Caesar, making all the claims of Saul, and saying to Christ Jesus, in surprise at his misunderstanding of the situation, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" And Jesus answered, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." The man who had walked upon the water and raised the dead knew what true authority was, and knew, also, that it could be exercised solely in the ratio of a man's demonstrated dominion over matter and evil. Sitting in the seat of Caesar or the seat of Calaphas, and claiming temporal or spiritual power thereby, was a sorrowful exhibition of human ignorance of Principle, a true understanding of which enabled its possessor to speak "as one having authority, and not as the scribes." The Jewish hierarchy, in its political cunning, saw the weakness of Pilate's position, and the limit of his authority, when it took advantage of his terror of imperial disfavor to cry out, "If thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend." With a craftiness even more diabolical Calaphas shored up his own authority, with that famous appeal to the self-savaging instincts of the Council, "It is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not."

Pilate's and Calaphas' whole idea of authority was one of political expediency, Jesus' took into consideration

nothing except Principle. There is the difference, today and every day, between the high priest and the true politician on the one side and the true metaphysician on the other. The one talks of Principle, the other lives it.

The Garden in August

From corn-crib by the level pasture lands
To knoll where spruce and bowlders hide the road
I know it like a book, and when my heart
Is waste and dry and hard and choked with weeds,
I come here till it gently blooms again. . . .

So do I love
Its shimmering August mood keyed to the sun.
A harlequin of color, birds, and bloom.
Nasturtiums, zinnias, balsams, salvias blaze

By vivid dahlias; tiger-lilies burn
In scarlet shadow of Jerusalem-cross; Beyond the queen-hydrangeas splendid rule

Barbaric marigolds; chrysanthemums Outshine gladioli, and sunflowers flaunt

Their crests of gold beneath the giant gourds.

Within the arbor, script forgot, I muse,
While gorgeous hollyhocks sway to and fro

To mark the silences, and butterflies Flit in and out like some bright memory.

And blinding poppies kindle slow watch-fires

Before the golden altar of the sun.

A spell lies on the garden. Summer sits With finger on her lips as if she heard The steps of autumn echo on the hill.

A hush lies on the garden. Summer dreams

Of timid crocus thrust through drifted snow.

—Gertrude Huntington McGiffert.

The Busy and the Idle

For indeed the fact is, that there are idle poor and idle rich; and there are busy poor and busy rich. Many a beggar is as lazy as if he had ten thousand a year; and many a man of large fortune is busier than his errand boy, and would never think of stopping in the street to play marbles. . . . There is a working class—strong and happy—among both rich and poor; there is an idle class—weak, wicked, and miserable—among both rich and poor. And the worst of the misunderstandings arising between the two orders come of the unlucky fact that the wise of one class habitually contemplate the foolish of the other. If the busy rich people watched and rebuked the idle rich people, all would be right; and if the busy poor watched and rebuked the idle poor people, all would be right. But each class has a tendency to look for the faults of the other.—Ruskin.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, AUG. 9, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Question of Discipline

MEN and women have talked casually for years of the gradual shrinkage of the world: today they are experiencing it. The war accentuated the inventive capacity of the human mind, with the result that every conceivable method of bringing the nations in contact received a literally tremendous impetus. All this, of course, has made strongly for solidarity, and though internationalism was severely discredited while the war lasted, even by such advanced thinkers as Gustave Hervé, it is unquestionable that the International is creeping back into favor today in places where it was lately taboo. Curiously enough, however, the International, although aiming at unity, is the very promoter of disruption. The reason is not in the least difficult to find. Conservatism is naturally timid, radicalism inherently reckless: the one bases its resistance on unity; the other finds its élan in independence. Hence the International, professedly working toward unity, is apt to spread chaos in its immediate course, and to asseverate that this chaos is the prelude to unity.

An excellent example of what this means, indeed of how it works, may be found in the recent split in the Socialist Party in the United States. The program of the right wing of this party was not sufficiently advanced for the left. In such circumstances, it might have been imagined that the two would have worked together toward an agreement, but the intemperance of sectional feeling soon proved that to be out of the question. The left announced its intention of making an effort to obtain control of the machine at the October meeting; the right at once retaliated by expelling the left. This, of course, did not produce harmony, harmony never is obtained by any such means. The immediate effect was to leave the left more than ever determined to control the party. This determination, however, proved quite unable to stay the disruptive impetus. The left wing itself proceeded to break in two, and the extreme International, composed mainly of Russians and Ukrainians, emerged finally as the Communist Party.

What, it need scarcely be said, is at work in such a process as this is self-will throwing discipline to the winds. This self-will is only another name for emotionalism, and the Anglo-Saxon race, as the least emotional and consequently most self-controlled in the world, naturally stands steady when the Russian and the Ukrainian tend to extremes. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the mesmerism of the emotions, working through self-interest and passion, is all the time struggling to overwhelm the common sense, to say nothing of the ethical sense of the individual, and to induce him to repudiate his own government and his own bond. It is the manifestation of this tendency amongst the railroad workers of the United States, themselves numbered with the steadiest labor confederations of the world, which has drawn, from the President, the protest and the warning contained in his letter to Mr. Hines, but its effects can, perhaps, be better studied in the developments of the seamen's strike in Australia.

Australia, like the United States, is in possession of a rock-bottomed democratic constitution. The electorate is the people, and the voice of the electorate is the voice of the people. Some years ago the people came to the conclusion that strikes were not only economically ruinous, but that every man and woman having a vote, and the majority governing, were merely the clumsy expression of the self-will of the few. In order, however, that no injustice should be done to the few, the electorate, through the government, set up an arbitration court to decide all labor disputes, and so avoid the appeal to the strike. Now it so happened that the Australian seamen had a grievance, and appealed to the court. The court gave its decision, and there the matter should have ended. But the seamen were not satisfied with the award. They proceeded to strike all the same. Against what? Why, against the decision of the court set up by the electorate of which they were a part to solve their own difficulties. That was six months ago, and they are striking still.

This repudiation of the authority of the Arbitration Court in Australia is indicative of the growing tendency to the repudiation of authority anywhere, manifested so clearly in the breaking loose of trades unionism, on both sides of the Atlantic, from its constituted leadership. This leadership, it must be remembered, is no usurped function. It is the result of a popular vote, as was the Australian Arbitration Court, and since it is impossible to negotiate individually with the members of organizations counted by millions or even hundreds, the contemning of their leaders by the men can only lead, as Mr. Wilson, so clearly and so definitely explains to Mr. Hines, to a complete impasse. Now the existence of such an impasse would be bound to lead to trouble for all concerned. In its mildest form it means strikes with all the wastage and suffering entailed by them. In its more violent forms it means the recrudescence of disorders of the kind so lately witnessed on the continent of Europe and in Asiatic Russia. It means, in short, bolshevism not in its journalistic and restaurant domino, but in all the red terror of the real thing. And that, it is to be suspected, is what the new Communist order of revolutionary socialism is intent upon bringing to pass.

Now there is no danger whatever of any such emergence so long as governments combine firmness with justice, but let one or the other be lacking, and the brink will be found nearer than some people credit. A very slight knowledge of history ought to be enough to assure anybody of this. The saying that those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, has a metaphysical significance as well as a mythological one. It is the hugging to the human heart of envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness which produces that absence of sound judgment which constitutes the inability to judge righteously,

and when once unrighteousness takes possession of the judgment seat disaster is only a question of time. The gods of Olympus were the very incarnation of human passion, and the belief in them indicated a receptiveness of those passions. Only, therefore, as the human consciousness shakes itself clear of such passions can it hope to attain that understanding of Principle which will enable it to hold the scales of justice level for all sorts and conditions of men. This is the discipline of Principle.

Telling What Government Knows

ONLY librarians know what vast stores of valuable information go practically unused in libraries for lack of means to bring them to the attention of the people whom they could be made to benefit. Even the best of public libraries, in spite of all the modern aspiration toward service, finds a difficulty in leading the public to make full use of the books, periodical articles, pamphlets, and bulletins with which the library is equipped to give aid; and only here and there are libraries yet able to impress their serviceability upon business men for their business needs. Yet the librarians are making progress toward better conditions. The war has helped them by awakening thousands of persons to the practical usefulness of libraries. And recently a new and powerful medium of assistance has been provided by government through the establishment of the National Library Service, as one division of the work of the Bureau of Education, at the national capital.

This new service is going to keep the 18,000 libraries in the United States in touch with the great mass of printed information that is constantly being put out by the various departments of government at Washington. The service will not only collect this government matter, and file it in a manner to make it easily accessible, but will inform the libraries, through government digests, of the sources and uses to be made of it. The service will see that the libraries receive this material, and will see also that librarians become familiar with it themselves and do all they can to make it familiar to the public. That is to say, the National Library Service will constitute a veritable clearing house of government printed matter for library use. Already, in the six months since the service was established, six bulletins have been issued, each devoted to setting forth the activities and organization of some one of the main administrative departments of government, like Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Labor, and Treasury. While these bulletins go directly to librarians, any American, even one assuming some knowledge of the detail of government organization, is likely to find his understanding of department work clarifying noticeably as he glances over these concisely written pamphlets. With a continuation of this system, it is easy to see that the libraries everywhere will offer almost the equivalent of a Washington residence to anybody who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge of special subjects that is constantly being accumulated and disseminated by the government offices, yet has heretofore been restricted in its usefulness by its comparative inaccessibility.

There is something more in this project than mere convenience for persons in search of information. There is in it a new possibility of bringing even the humblest citizens everywhere into direct personal touch with the federal government. Men, women, and children who, until now, have thought of Washington only as the home of the President or the place where Congress sits, will have an opportunity, through their own neighborhood library, to discover what the government departments are doing, to learn something of the vast number and extent of departmental activities, and, best of all, to become conscious that these activities are not merely "something or other to do with government," but that they may be directly and definitely useful to the poorest individual living under that government. In more senses than one, this new service will be a clearing house. It will accomplish much if it proves effective in teaching thousands of those who feel themselves unnumbered and uncared-for that they belong to this great Nation, that the government is their government, that the work it is constantly doing is done for them as well as for others, and that it involves something worth having. Already the public libraries are nearer to the masses of the people than almost any other public activities that merely invite, but do not compel, attention. It would be difficult to name more suitable means for establishing a good understanding between everyday people and the government administrators who are at work in their behalf.

South American Trade Conservatism

WHILE, no doubt, there has been considerable progress made by manufacturers and exporting jobbers in the United States in their efforts to gain trade in the countries of South America, it is generally admitted that conditions, some of them not thoroughly understood, have prevented what, it seems, should have been the logical growth of this trade. To aid what is admitted by many students of commercial affairs to be a lagging campaign, there has even been resort to the sending of carefully selected missions, which have conducted, from time to time, a diplomatic campaign, not as the actual emissaries of the North American manufacturer, but as the ambassadors of industry collectively, representing, ostensibly, the producers, including employers and employees, the jobbers, and the carriers. That the efforts of these missions have not always been successful is not at all strange. That they have succeeded at all is more to be wondered at. They have practiced, it cannot be denied, what has come to be known, the world over, as "dollar diplomacy," a diplomacy which could not have been expected to be successful at home or in the commercial centers of Europe or Asia.

The chief difficulty seems to have been that the diplomatic emissaries of the great industrial organizations of the United States, as well as the immediate commercial representatives, the men who go to sell and deliver the goods, have lost sight of the all-important

fact that the people of South American countries, both native and foreign-born, are extremely conservative, and that this is a fact which they see no reason to conceal. The foreign-born population is made up almost entirely of Europeans, and it is natural enough that they should seek, in the cities and countries from which they have emigrated, those articles of trade and commerce which they have long been accustomed to use. In the past, the needs of the native South Americans have been supplied, logically enough, from the excess stocks imported by former Europeans. Methods of trade and exchange, long established, have made transactions between South American and European countries simple and easy. Credits have been established and particular needs have become known to manufacturers and exporters. Relations have been formed which require something more than a brass band and a street parade to overcome.

But all this is not saying, it should be remembered, that it might not be to the great advantage of the people of many or all of the South American countries to overcome their conservatism, which some people are inclined to regard as prejudice, and give to the progressive industries of the United States which have shown a desire to gain their confidence and their trade an equal opportunity to serve them. Repeatedly, within the last few years, there have been reassurances of the continued growing friendship and good will between the people of the northern and southern continents. The sincerity of this mutual regard is established beyond the possibility of a doubt, and the best evidence of its genuineness has always been supposed to be free social and commercial interchange. But this interchange should be more than theoretical. It has reached this stage in the past, only to remain there indefinitely. The real barrier has yet to be overcome.

In reality, this supposed barrier is no barrier at all. The North American manufacturer or exporter must recognize this, and at the same time realize that he holds the remedy in his own hands. If his present methods of making sales and deliveries do not conform to the needs or the wishes of those whom he hopes to reach, he must adapt them to fit the demand. If his product is not exactly adapted to the particular needs of his prospective customers, he must study those needs and adapt his products to them, no matter whether the product happens to be shoes, or gloves, or hats, or clothing, or candy, or pickles. The North American manufacturer cannot claim that he is conservative. He can adapt his factory or his plant, quickly and readily, to meet any particular demand upon it, and the fact that he may have been able, by some process or method of which he has shown himself to be a past master, to foist upon the people of his own country a commodity which he has assured them is "just as good," does not warrant him in continuing the process among a people who know what they want when they want it, and who, apparently, have a way of getting that very thing.

Coal-Mining Country

THERE is nothing, some people will say, about coal-mining country that anyone should desire it. And it must indeed be confessed that there is no countryside that the presence of the coal mine can be said to improve. The huge gray slag heap, the great wheels of the winding gear thrusting themselves up into the sky are not, in themselves, beautiful things, any more than the spasmodic snort of the engine and the ceaseless whirr of the winding ropes are, in themselves, beautiful sounds. And yet to the man who really knows coal-mining country, who has seen many springs, thereabouts, transform a gray and grimy world into a green and grateful one, who has seen the grass and flowers of the field triumph even over a slag heap, and has watched the blackbird build her nest not a hundred yards from the pit mouth—to such a man there is something strangely welcome about these despised regions.

There is about them a curious call and incentive to aid in the general determination to triumph over difficulties. In the open country, given over utterly to country sights, sounds, and ways, there is no place for the true Mark Tapley spirit. The circumstances are not "credible" enough. But, in a coal-mining country, Mark is in his element. He takes it as his dictum that there is no place where there is soil but where may be a garden, and he proves his position right every time. And so the garden of the miner's cottage is often a wonderful thing, a strange mixture very often of flowers and vegetables, but always, especially in those rich days when August is beginning to think about September, a riot of color. For, somehow or other, highly colored flowers seem to delight in coal-mining country. Nasturtiums in a thousand different reds and yellows flow grandly over grimy walls and fences. Dahlias of all shades, as large as cabbage roses, stand up straightly against green stakes, surmounted by small red flower pots turned upside down, whilst clumps of French marigolds and golden glow transform a dull gray wall into a grateful background.

And it is the same with the trees. True it is, that they shed their leaves earlier and seem more in a hurry to be packed up for the winter in coal-mining country than almost anywhere else, yet nowhere else, perhaps, is their presence more striking. It is a matter of contrast, once again: the wonderful fresh green of the early spring against the black branches, and the almost equally wonderful green and pink of the second growth against the sober-suited forest color of midsummer. Trees, indeed, seem to be always foremost in the great work of making the best of things, blocking out displeasing views, standing aside to make vistas, maintaining grandly, year after year, some stretch, however small, of primeval forest, whence no winding gears are visible and the snort of a distant engine comes as a faint throb on the still air. It is these near views, these little corners of verdure and freshness that are the grand redeeming features of coal-mining country. For distance does not lend enchantment to this view. The traveler who speeds through the country in the train, and complains that his outlook, every now and again, is marred by chimneys, wheels,

towers, and all the rest of it, does not see coal-mining country as it may be seen, because he cannot discern its compensations.

Notes and Comments

COMMENTING on the reported discussion at the Peace Conference, The Manchester Guardian remarks that nobody very much wanted the island of Heligoland or cared what became of it. To keep the island in existence at all requires a continuation of the German plan of protecting it from the hungry sea by the construction of sea walls, for Heligoland, left to itself, would steadily and rapidly diminish until there would be none of it left. The discussion laid a good deal of stress on the artificial protection that German engineering had provided, but after a while the subject seemed to be exhausted, and a solemn silence, that might have been due to conscientious individual consideration of a puzzling question, or again, have been evidence that everybody was bored by it, settled over the council table. Presently some distinguished thinker asked if anybody had a concrete suggestion. "I thought you said," remarked Mr. Lloyd George, "it was all concrete." And then for awhile silence again settled.

Beauty of a window in the sunset,
Beauty of a lone elm tree;
Shrilling of the children in an alley
And the work-day whistles
calling mightily.

Beauty of the gray rain falling,
Beauty of the wet, wide street;
Little lights a-twinkle in the water,
And the fragrance of the park grass
earthy-sweet.

AN INSTRUCTIVE tale is told by an American mill owner of how he learned that rules and discipline, to be effective, must be blended with common sense and knowledge of human nature. He began running his mill with the conviction that strict rules and a degree of military discipline were the secrets of industrial efficiency; and, his mill being in an American town where the coming of the circus was a yearly event, he decided in advance that his rules should exclude quitting work to go to it. Circus day approached, and posters were stuck up in the mill announcing that the regular hours were to be observed and that any employee who went off to the circus would be discharged. Circus morning came, and the whole force reported as usual; the stern employer went home to lunch well pleased with his discipline, but, as he now admits, rather regretful that he couldn't go to the circus himself without spoiling the effect. Lunch over he started back to the disciplined mill, but a little crowd marching along a side street toward the circus grounds caught his attention. He looked at it more closely, and recognized his entire mill force headed in a body for the forbidden pleasure. Then and there he decided that the part of wisdom was to blend rules and discipline with common sense and human nature, and go to the circus himself.

GEORGE WASHINGTON having been the father of his country it is with grave surprise that the United States hears that somebody, rummaging in the ancient accounts of Brasenose College, Oxford University, has discovered that its great-great-grandfather still owes that institution £10 3s. 7d., or something over \$50. An entry on the books notes that "Mr. Washington is to be sued," but there is no discoverable witness that Brasenose College ever collected. A British paper cheerfully suggests that some patriotic American settle the old account—with compound interest. Mr. Lawrence Washington, great-great-grandfather to George, and therefore great-great-great-grandfather to the United States, became a Fellow of the college after taking his degree in 1622, and remained in residence till 1642, when the civil war may have called him away in such haste that he overlooked the indebtedness. In any event, away Mr. Washington went, and his Alma Mater evidently thought better of its first determination to sue him.

A GREAT deal of interest has been aroused by the building of the vessel that will set sail from British Columbia practically solid with timber and will be sold entire when it reaches its destination; a ship, in short, that is part of its own cargo. One is reminded of the story of "The Ark of Elm Island," written some forty years ago by Elijah Kellogg, in which the author imagined a similar ship, built for the same purpose, successfully adventuring from Maine to the West Indies. Captain Ben Rhines, the fictional builder and navigator, left space to carry some horses, sheep, and poultry to sell at his port of destination, and their presence aboard his unusual vessel gave it the name of "Ark." One wonders whether Mr. John Arbuthnot of Victoria, British Columbia, who devised and patented the plan for building the nearly solid timber ship of today, had sometime in his youth read Mr. Kellogg's story. The coincidence at any rate gives point to the suggestion that he name his vessel The Ark even if it carries no animals.

IN THE present remaking of the map of Europe, Mr. René Puaux has thought to remind readers of the Paris Temps of the interesting similarities between what is now in progress and what was suggested about a hundred years ago by a retired French artillery officer to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of that day. The paper, on which the Minister penciled, "This is a very amusing dream," before he filed it in the archives, outlined the internationalization of Constantinople, the localization of the Turks in central Asia, the formation of new national divisions, and the establishment of an international tribunal to settle disputes. France would have held the territory between the Rhine and the Moselle up to, and including, Coblenz and Mayence, with fortifications on the other side of the Rhine, but the Rhine and the Danube were to be unrestricted and free of duty for all nations in time of peace. A contemporary uprising of Greeks and Serbs, he thought, just then provided reasonable occasion for the powers to put such a readjustment in operation.